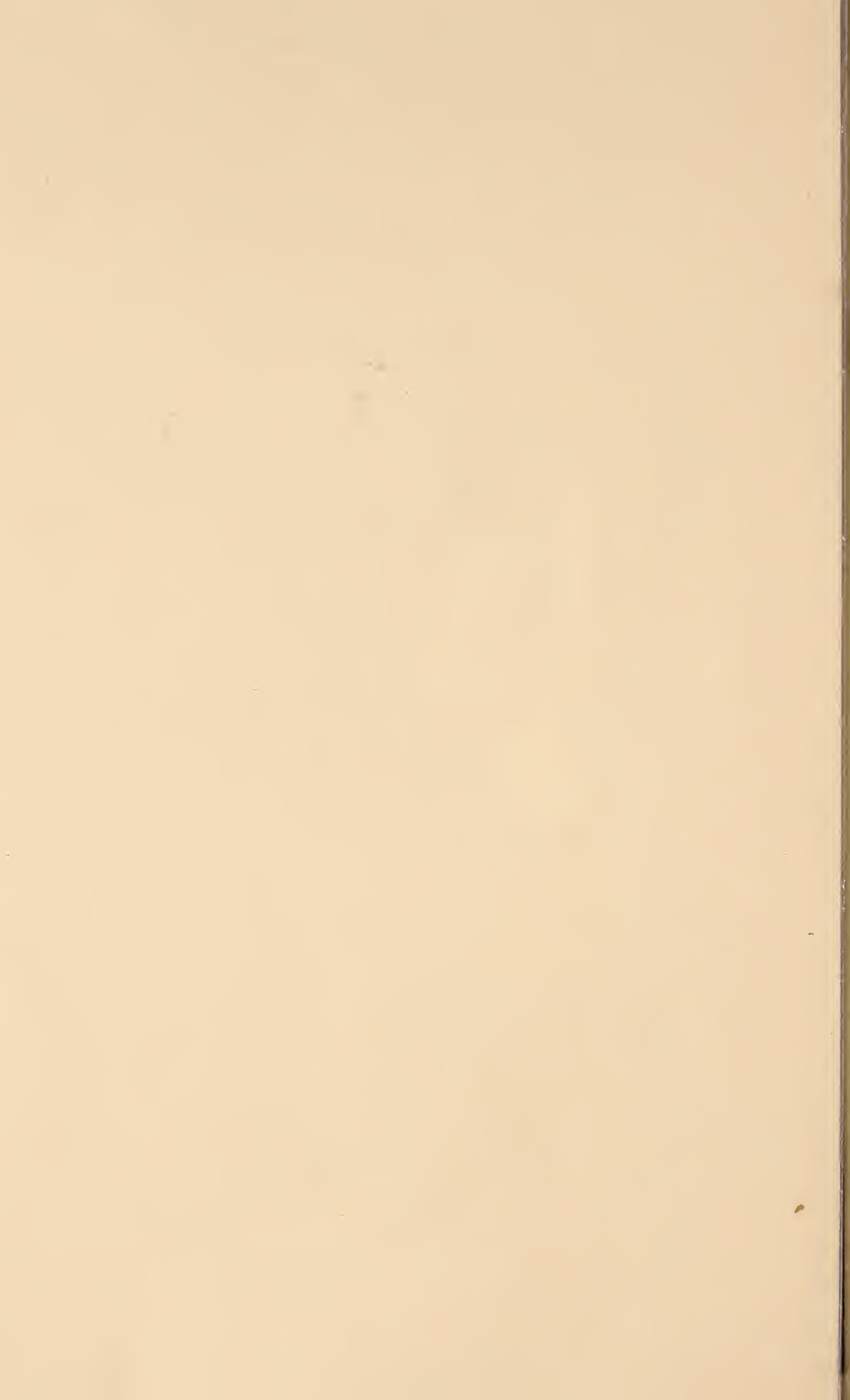


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Park's Floral Magazine

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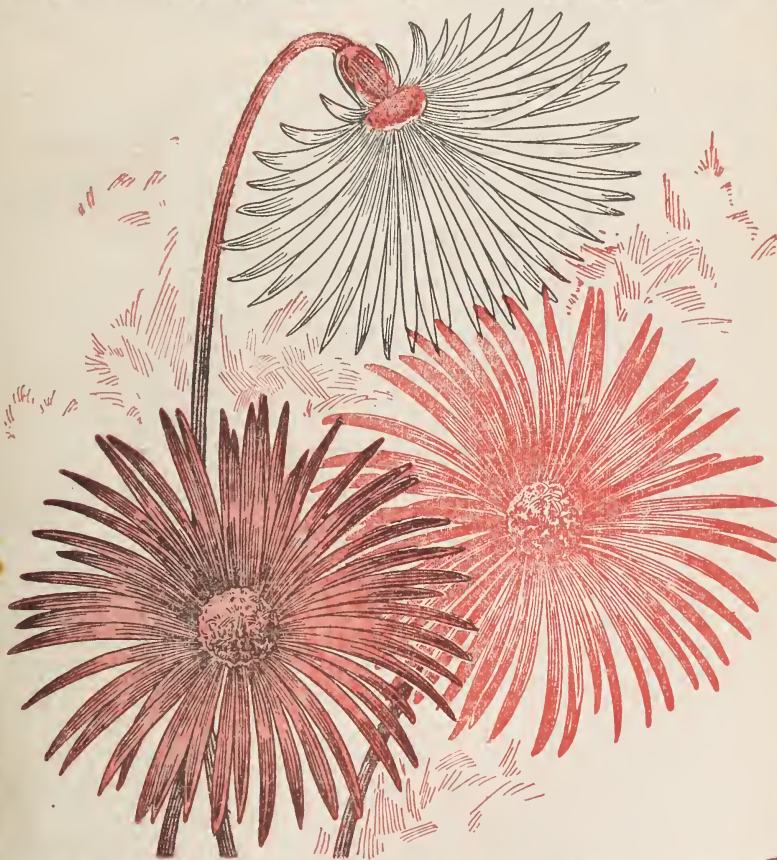
MAY 5 1913

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 5.
Established 1871.

LA PARK, PA., MAY, 1913.

1 Year 10 Cts.
6 Years 50 Cts.



BARGAINS IN CHOICE SEEDS AND BULBS.

I wish every reader of the Magazine would try Adnet's New Hybrid Gerbera (illustrated above), Grasshoff's New Semi-dwarf Giant-flowering Orchid Snapdragon, and the New Primula Malacoides. These three flowers, easily grown from seeds, are the grandest novelties of the season, and will create a sensation wherever introduced. (See description on page 57.) They are glorious pot plants, and can be grown by any amateur window gardener. Seeds of these new flowers are sold by most seedsmen this year at 15 to 35 cents per packet, but I offer a packet of each (3 packets) direct from the European originators, together with Park's Floral Magazine a year, for only 15 cents, or two lots and two subscriptions for 25 cents. Order this month. If not satisfied return the seeds and I will return your money.

Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**

STILL MORE.—Send two orders (25 cents) this month, naming the extra subscriber, and I will mail you a dozen splendid mixed Gladiolus for your trouble. Or, send 50 cents for four lots and four subscriptions, and I will send an extra lot of the seeds, one subscription and the dozen of splendid mixed Gladiolus for your trouble. Order this month.



SEED and BULB OFFER

I want everyone who receives this copy of the Magazine to renew their subscription at once, and to that end I make the following liberal premium and club offers:

Combination Offer No. 1.—20 Cts.

Magazine 1 year to 1 Subscriber 10 cts
Four packets of seeds your choice from this list 10 cts.
Total for Magazine and seeds, 20 cents.

Combination Offer No. 2.—50 Cts.

Magazine 3 years to one subscriber or 1 year to 3 subscribers 25 cts.
10 packets of seeds your choice from this list 25 cts.
Total for Magazine and seeds, 50 cents.

Combination Offer No. 3.—\$1.00

Magazine 6 years to 1 subscriber or 1 year to 6 subscribers 50 cts.
20 packets of seeds your choice from this list 50 cts.
Total for Magazine and seeds, \$1.00.

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Magazine 1 year to 12 subscribers \$1.00
40 packets of seeds your choice from this list \$1.00
Total for Magazine and seeds, \$2.00.

SPECIAL CLUB PREMIUMS.

The above are liberal Seed Premiums, and subscriptions are readily obtained upon them; but to further encourage club orders and subscriptions I make the following very liberal Bulb Offers:

During March and April to anyone sending a club of three subscriptions (50 cents), I will send 6 Splendid Mixed Gladiolus. For six subscriptions (\$1.00) I will send a superb collection of named Gladiolus. For twelve subscriptions (\$2.00) I will send the six splendid Mixed Gladiolus and the superb collection of named Gladiolus. This collection includes all the colors in white, rose, scarlet, cream, pink and blue, as follows:

White, Augusta, shaded,	5c	Cream, Hollandia, new, large	5c
Rose, America, large flowers,	5c	Pink, Pink Beauty, dark spots	5c
Scarlet, Brencleyensis, very rich	5c	Blue, Coerulea, new, blue: very fine	5c

This entire collection free as a premium, as offered above, or it will be sent (6 bulbs) for 25 cents, if you wish to purchase it.

The above premium offers are in addition to the seeds offered, and those who get up a club should not fail to give the names of the subscribers.

Now, how many of my friends will favor me by getting up a club this month? May I not hear from many of them?
GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

BLOOMING FIRST SEASON.

Acacia lophantha, lovely, fern-like, foliage plant, seeds easy to start.
Ageratum, new, large-flowered Dwarf, mxd: fine for sunny bed or pot.
Alonsoa, free-blooming, bright annuals for beds or pots; mixed.
Alyssum, sweet, white flowers ever-blooming; for edgings and pots.
Ambrosia, sweet-scented annual for bouquets; pretty foliage.
Amaranthus, showy foliage and bloom, mixed; also Joseph's Coat.
Anagallis, Pimpernelle, pretty annual; blue, scarlet and red; mixed.
Antirrhinum, Snapdragon, new, giant, fragrant; big spikes of gorgeous flowers; beautiful, mixed.
Arctotis, Breviscapa and Grandis mixed; large, daisy-like bloom; fine.
Artemisia annua, Sweet Fern, fragrant foliage, easily grown; fine for bouquets; very pretty.
Arnebia cornuta, Prophet Flower, golden yellow spotted brown.
Argemone, Mexican Poppy, showy; yellow and white, mixed.
Asperula azurea, blue annual.
Aster, Park's Fine Bedding, 1 foot; Red, White, Blue, separate or mixed.
Aster, New Hohenzollern, large frilled blooms, 2 feet high; many rich colors; mixed; one of the best.
Aster, Giant Victoria, large imbricated flowers, the best; finest mixed.
Aster, New Christmas Tree, mixed.
Aster, Ostrich Feather, best mixed.
Aster, Paony-flowered Perfection, elegant incurved bloom; rich; mxd.
Aster, New Pompom, elegant flowers, white centers, choice colors.
Aster, Dwarf Bouquet, like a little pyramid set upon the ground; mixed.
Aster, Chrysanthemum Dwarf, very beautiful large blooms; 1 foot; mxd.
Aster Invincible, tall; large flowers on long stems; superb colors, mixed.
Aster, Yellow Quilled, a splendid yellow variety; the best yellow.
Aster, all varieties, splendid mixt. Note.—All of these Asters bear the finest double flowers; are unsurpassed.
Balsam, Park's Camellia-flowered, finest large-flowered Balsam; very double, all plain colors, also spotted; finest mixture. The best strain.
Bellis, Double Daisy, new, large-flowered, full double, hardy; continuous blooming; fine for edging; mxd.
Brachycome, Swan River Daisy, lovely little annual, blue, white, mxd.
Browallia, fine ever-blooming, excellent for garden beds and winter-blooming in pots; mixed.

Calendula grandiflora, elegant double hardy annual; beautiful and showy; blooms through autumn and until the snows of winter. Mixed.
Calliopsis, Black-eyed Susan, very bright, showy flowers; yellow, brown, mottled; makes splendid bed. Mixed.
Callitriche involucrata, fine trailing ever-blooming; cup-shaped carmine bloom; hardy perennial; fine bedder.
Campanula, annual, pretty little bells in profusion, blue, white. Mxd.
Candytuft, hardy annuals, white, carmine, lilac; big tufts, showy; mxd.
Canna, Crozy's Large-flowering, very attractive; semi-tropical foliage and great spikes of bloom of various rich colors. Mixed.
Carnation, Margaret, large-flowered double; semi-dwarf, very free blooming, clove scented, bloom's first season, hardy. White, Rose, Red, Yellow, Variegated; mixed.
Capiscum, Pepper, 25 varieties; all shapes, sizes and colors; edible; some good for pickling, others for window pots; fine garden hedge; mxd.
Celostia, Coxcomb, dwarf, immense combs, Yellow, Scarlet, Crimson; mixed; Fine for pots or beds.
Celosia, Plume-flowered, new; huge feathery heads, rich colors; Thomson's finest strain; mixed.
Chrysanthemum, annual, double and single; free-blooming plants all summer; good winter-blooming pot plants; mixed.
Clarkia, Double and Single; elegant, showy annuals of easy culture; splendid for beds: White to Carmine.
Convolvulus tricolor, Dwarf Morning Glory; beautiful dwarf annuals; free-blooming, showy, in many colors from white to blue; mxd.
Cosmos, large-flowered, fine est sorts; very graceful, free-blooming and beautiful. White, Rose, Carmine, Mixed. Fine for cutting.
Dahlia, Single-flowered and Double-flowered, produce splendid blooming plants first season; finest special mixture 5 cts.
Dahlia, Extra Double-flowered; best quality, mixed, 10 cents.
Delphinium, Larkspur, annual, tall, branching, very double and showy; mixed; also Dwarf Hyacinth-flowered, mixed.
Delphinium, Park's Ever-blooming perennial; dwarf; fine for beds.
Datura, big, sweet, trumpet flowers, yellow, white, lavender, double and single; mixed.
Dianthus Chinensts, elegant Japan Pinks, best double and single, all the new, choice sorts in splendid mixture bloom first season, fine beds.

Dimorphotheca aurantiaca, New African Daisy; golden annual of great beauty; splendid bedder.
Erysimum, new bedding, lovely, fragrant golden annual, somewhat like Wallflower; a sheet of gold.
Eschscholtzia, Cal. Poppy double and single, large-flowered, white, golden, carmine, striped, mixed.
Euphorbia, showy bracted annual scarlet and white, mixed.
Fenelia dianthiflora, very pretty, free-blooming little annual, pink.
Gaillardia grandiflora, the finest sort; large, showy, long-stemmed blooms, bright colors; hardy perennial blooming first season; splendid for beds and cutting, mixed.
Gilia tricolor, fine annual, mxd.
Godetia, superb, large-flowered, showy bedding annuals, fine, mixed.
Hellianthus, Sunflower, finest double and single in superb mixture.
Hibiscus, finest sorts mixed.
Hummamantia, Mex. Poppy, fine.
Ice Plant, fine succulent, mixed.
Impatiens, African Balsam, new ever-blooming Balsam for beds in summer and pots in winter; colors white to scarlet, mixed, splendid.
Kentworth Ivy, new large-flowered; splendid creeper to cover a Gladiolus bed, or deeply shaded ground; the best basket plant for a dense shade, drooping gracefully.
Lavatera trimestris, showy and beautiful, dwarf, hollyhock-like annual; white, pink, mixed.
Leptosiphon, very pretty, profuse-blooming annual, mixed.
Lupinus Nanus, elegant hedge or border annual; white, rose, red, mxd.
Linum grandiflorum, a grand red-flowered Flax, makes gorgeous bed.
Linaria, superb annual, greatly admired; like little Snapdragons; mxd.
Lychis, showy and elegant perennial blooming first season; white, scarlet, rose, mixed.
Lobelia, lovely edging, basket and pot plant, finest new sorts; blue, purple, rose, white, mixed.
Martigold, French, rich colors and spotted, dwarf or tall, double or single; separate or mixed.
Martigold, African, double as a Dahlia; yellow and orange; dwarf or tall; separate or mixed.
Martigold Littlepud, dwarf, small-flowered, for edgings and pots, mxd. Also the Fern-leaved Tagetes signata pumila, for edgings.
Martipia, coarse annuals, but bearing pretty Gloxinia-like flowers in big clusters. Mixed.
Mathiola, sweet evening stock.

Matricaria, Golden Ball, Silver Ball, yellow, white, double, very profuse; mixed.

Mimulus, large-flowered Monkey Flower; mixed. Fine basket plants.

Mignonette, finest new large-flowered sorts; very sweet; mixed.

Mirabilis, Four-o'clock, Tall. Dwarf, Mixed, including all the new colors and varieties.

Myosotis, Forget-me-not, newest and finest blue, white and rose sorts, mixed; very handsome.

Nemesia, New Strumosa hybrids, large-flowered, very free-blooming; splendid, mixed.

Nemophila, charming hardy annuals of many rich colors; mixed.

Nicotiana affinis, new hybrids, white, rose, purple, mixed; deliciously scented. Sanderi, new hybrids mx.

Nigella, Love-in-a-mist, New Miss Jekyll, rich double blue, also mixed.

Nycteria, dwarf, tufted fragrant annual. Makes a fine bed.

Oenothera, Evening Primrose, large, showy biennials; bloom first season; beautiful; mixed.

Oxalis, for baskets, edgings, mxd.

Pansy, Roemer's Giant Prize, direct from the great Pansy Specialist in Germany; finest and largest Pansies known; finest mixture.

Petunia, Park's Mammoth, double and single, plain and frilled, finest mixture. Also Park's Elegant Petunias for pots and beds, mixed, and Park's Edging Petunias, mixed. These are all unsurpassed.

Pentstemon, New Gentianoides, large flowers, bloom first season; mxd.

Phlox Drummondii, New large-flowered, all the finest colors, mixed, superior for beds. Also Hortensiaeflora, mixed, and Cuspidate and Fringed, mixed. There are no finer Phloxes than these.

Poppy, Annual, Giant, feathered bloom, very double; 3 feet; 20 colors, separate or mixed. Also Pæony-flowered, mixed; Cardinal, mixed; and Shirley Improved, mxd. These are the finest Poppies known. Elegant for beds, fine for cutting.

Portulaca, single and double, separate or mixed; very showy large flowers; like sandy soil and hot sun.

Polygonum orientale, graceful annuals, showy and easily grown; make a fine screen.

Ricinus, large, showy foliage, semi-tropical, make a bold group; thrive in dry, sandy soil; are perennial south of the frost-line. Mixed.

Rudbeckia, showy, beautiful golden-flowered perennials; mixed.

Salvia splendens, new, large scarlet sorts; make a fine bed; mxd.

Salpiglossis, New Emperor, very large, elegant penciled flowers of rich colors, mixed.

Sanvitalia procumbens; Double.

Scabiosa, large-flowered double; finest new colors; globular flowers on long stems. A splendid annual.

Schizanthus, Butterfly Flower, very profuse blooming, beautiful annuals for beds or pots. Mixed.

Senecio elegans, fine bedding plant, double; charming colors, blue, white, rose, yellow, purple, mixed.

Silene pendula, hardy annual, trailing rich double flowers; mixed.

Solanum, best fruiting sorts, mxd.

Ten Weeks Stock, New Hollyhock-flowered, the finest; big spikes of double, richly scented flowers; mixed. Also Dwarf German, mxd.

Perpetual Perfection, mixed; Giant of Nice, mixed; Giant Perfection, and others. My Stocks are first-class.

Tropæolum, Tom Thumb, Dwarf Nasturtium, mixed, elegant for beds. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., pound \$1.25. Also Lilliput, new Baby Nasturtium, mxd.

Verbena, large-flowered, fragrant, splendid for garden beds in summer, or window pots in winter. All rich colors from white to scarlet and rich blue, also variegated; separate or mixed. My seeds are first-class. Also New Dwarf Compact, mixed.

Vinca Rosea, charming annual; ever-blooming; for beds or pots; mxd.

Virginia Stock, annual, for masses in the garden, or pots in the house; many rich colors, mixed.

Viola, Tufted Pansy, almost as showy as Pansies, and stand sun better; make a fine bed; large, fragrant flowers, richest colors, mixed.

Viscaria oculata, fine, showy annuals, mixed.

Wall-flower, Parisian, splendid sort, rich, fragrant spikes; blooms first season; brown, red, yellow, mxd.

Zinnia, Improved Double Bedding, a showy and beautiful annual, blooming all the season; flowers large, and as bright as a Dahlia; makes a fine bed. Mixed. Also Mammoth, Fringed, Crispa and Striped.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Agrostis nebulosa, Animated Oat. Briza in variety. Bromus, Hordeum, Job's Tears, Hare's Tail Grass, Panicum virgatum, plicatum, sulcatum, Feather Grass, Tricholeina, etc., separate or mixed.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

Acroclinium, mixed; Ammobium grandiflorum; Gomphrena or German Clover, mixed; Gypsophila, mixed; Helipetrum; Double Helichrysum, mixed; Rhodanthe, mixed; Statice, mixed; Waitzia grandiflora; Double Xeranthemum, mixed. Also complete mixture of all kinds.

GRACEFUL CLIMBERS.

Cardiospermum or Balloon Vine, mixed; Cobæa Scandens or Mexican Bell Flower; Calempells scaber; Canary Creeper; Centrosæma; Clitoria, mixed; Cypress Vine, mixed; Convolvulus or Morning Glory, mixed; Dolichos or Hyacinth Bean, mixed; Gourds in variety, as Dipper Gourd, Dish-cloth Gourd, Sugar-trough Gourd, Bitter-box Gourds of various colors and shapes, mixed; Balsam Apple, Hundred-weight Gourds of various colors, mixed; Snake Gourd, Wild Cucumber, Snake Cucumber, Fancy Gourds mixed, Nest-egg Gourd, Turk's Turban, Bryonopsis and Cyclanthera; Humulus variegata or Hop; Ipomea, mixed; Perennial Pea, mixed; Lophospermum; Moon Vine; Improved Japan Morning Glory in splendid mixture; Giant Nasturtium, mixed; Tropæolum Lobbianum, mxd; Scarlet Runner; Sweet Peas, best mixed, ¼ lb 15 cts, 1 lb 50 cts; Thunbergia alata, mixed; and Vicia, mixed. (See Park's Floral Guide for full descriptions and illustrations.)

BLOOMING SECOND SEASON.

Aquilegia, large-flowered, long-spurred, elegant hardy plants, very showy and beautiful, mixed.

Aconitum, Monk's Hood, finest.

Adumia cirrhosa, lovely delicate fern-vine; 20 ft. very graceful.

Adonis Vernalis, yellow, grand.

Arabis alpina, white, in early spring; grows in masses; splendid.

Aubrietia, trailing, masses of rich bloom; fine wall or border plant.

Agrostemma, showy, red, mixed.

Alyssum saxatile, golden, fine.

Aster, perennial, large-flower, mxt.

Campanula medium, single, double, Cup and Saucer, separate or all mixed. My seeds of these glorious flowers are unsurpassed.

Carnation, choice hardy Garden, very double and fragrant; splendid colors mixed.

Delphinium, Perennial Larkspur, grows six feet high, bearing long spikes of rich bloom; hardy and beautiful; rich mixture.

Digitalis, Foxglove, 3 feet high; long spikes of drooping bells, beautiful; superb mixture.

Gypsophila paniculata, grand for cutting to mingle in bouquets.

Hollyhock, Chater's Finest Double, all colors, finest strain; flowers full-double, mixed.

Ipomopsis, Lupinus, Michauxia, Malva moschata, Matricaria, Enothera, separate.

Perennial Poppy, new named; glorious big hardy perennials, flowers rich colored, often nine inches across. Splendid hybrids mixed.

Perennial Pea, free-blooming, ever-blooming, hardy vines; grand for a trellis or mound; mixed.

Platycodon, Large flowered; big blue and white flowers, charming; fine for a garden bed, hardy, mxd.

Primrose, hardy, best sorts, mxd.

Perennial Cosmos, Pyrethrum, splendid; white, rose, red; mixed.

Pinks, Carnations and Picotees, double and single, all clove-scented, hardy, rich for borders. Mixed.

Perennial Phlox, showy garden plant; big panicles of rich colored flowers, mixed.

Rehmannia, Ranunculus, Sweet Rocket, Salvia azurea grandiflora, Salvia pratensis, separate.

Scabiosa Caucasica, handsome perennial in garden, and fine for cutting, mixed. A choice perennial.

Stokesia cyanea, Silene orientalis, Sidalcea, Stenactis, separate.

Sweet William, new large-flowered, single and double; all rich colors in splendid mixture.

Verbascum, Oriental Mullein, fine.

WINDOW PLANT SEEDS.

Abutilon, New Hybrids, Flowering Maple, elegant for garden or for window pots; colors white, rose, crimson, golden, mixed.

Antigonon leptopus, superb southern vine; lovely pink clusters.

Asparagus plumosus, Sprenger, Decurrens, Scandens, Tenuissimus, separate or mixed.

Browallia, Large-flowered Speciosus; blue; new and beautiful.

Boston Smilax, elegant pot-vine.

Begonia, Tuberous and Fibrous-rooted, finest colors and varieties.

Calceolaria, magnificent pot-plant for winter-blooming; splendid strain, finest colors; mixed.

Chrysanthemum, fine, large.

Cineraria, large-flowered, finest strain, richest new colors, mixed; unrivalled pot-plants for winter.

Cyclamen, new large-flowered, superb winter-blooming pot plant; all the fine new colors mixed.

Cyperus or Umbrella Plant, Eupatorium, Erythrina, Freesia, Fuchsia, separate.

Gloxinia, finest large-flowered hybrids; charming colors and variegations; best strain; mixed.

Geranium Zonale, a grand strain imported from France; rare and lovely shades; finest mixture.

Heliotrope, new, large-flowered, French; very fragrant, charming colors, mixed. A superb strain.

Lantana, ever-blooming, newest varieties, very beautiful; mixed.

Lobelia, splendid sorts for baskets or pots, finest mixture.

Mimosa Pudica, Sensitive Plant, lovely foliage, rosy, fluffy flowers.

Primula Chinese, Improved, large-flowered, all the new colors; the finest ever-blooming pot plant for winter-blooming; best mixture.

Primula, New French Giant, mx. New Star, mxd; New Fern-leaved, mixed; New Double, mixed.

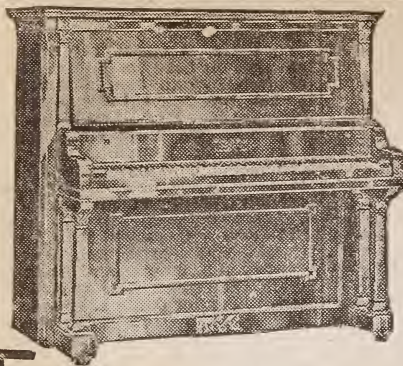
Primula Obconica, newest large-flowered, plain and fringed, rich and varied colors, mixed.

Primula, Floribunda or Buttercup; Forbesi or Baby Primrose; Sieboldii, mixed; Kewensis, golden yellow; Japonica, mixed.

Salvia coccinea splendens, a beautiful Scarlet Salvia for winter.

Solanum, Jerusalem Cherry; Stevia Serrata; Swainsonia, mixed; Torenia Fourniera, mixed; Veronica, mixed, and Vinca Rosea, mixed.

Any of the above choice seeds, best quality and vitality, only 5c per pkt. See full descriptions and illustrations in Park's Floral Guide, sent free on application. Order this month. Address GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Pa.



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"I take pleasure in stating that the piano I obtained of you is all that I could wish for. I have had it for several years and it has proved satisfactory in every respect, being easy of touch, sweet toned and durable. If I were going to get another instrument, I should give you my order. I shall take pleasure in showing the instrument to anyone who may call and see it." GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa., Jan. 23, 1913.

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MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—I enjoy the Magazine so much, and find something helpful in each number. There are several very interesting writers, and the Magazine seems to become better with each issue.

Pauline, S. C. Mrs. Sam Lancaster.

Mr. Park:—For three years we have been taking your Magazine, and Mamma thinks it fine. It teaches us so much about flowers, and how to care for them.

Red Oak, Tex., March 13, 1913. Guy Powell.

Mr. Park:—I hereby renew my subscription to your Magazine, and I want to tell you that of all the papers I subscribed for last year, Park's Floral Magazine was the only one that I had forwarded to my present address. You will know that it is appreciated.

A. R. Anderson.
King Co., Wash., Jan. 20, 1913.

Mr. Park:—Had I the means I would take pleasure in advancing the circulation of your Magazine, which I feel is doing a great work in promoting the culture of flowers. I appreciate your work, and your generous dealings with your patrons. The Magazine is so plain and practical and helpful, and I would especially speak of the high moral tone of it all, but particularly that shown in your letters to the little ones. I feel your influence will lead many to a purer and higher plane of life.

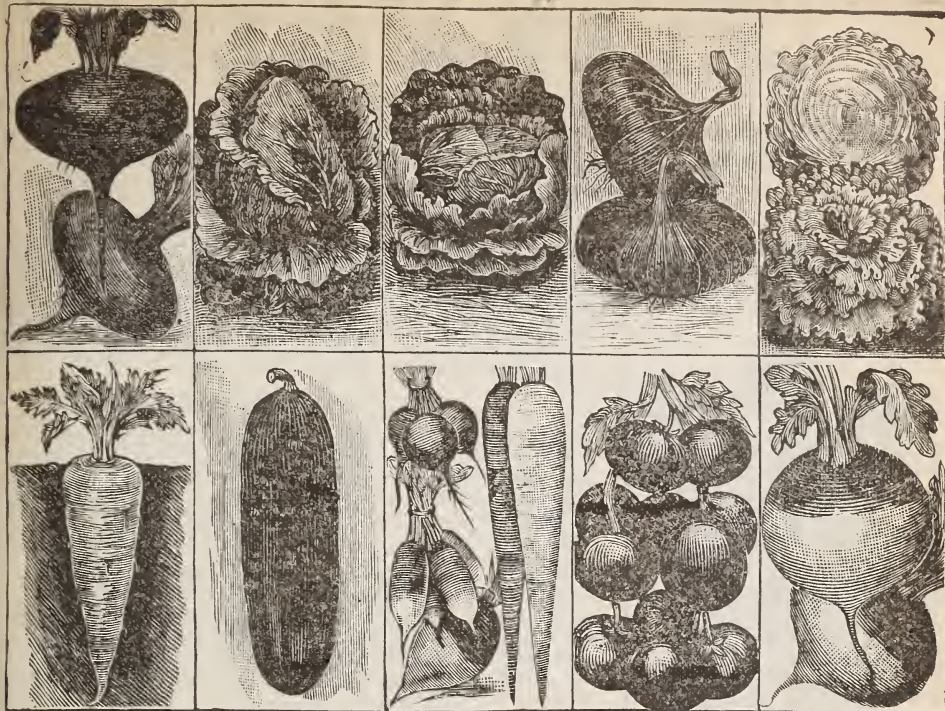
Rhoda Bradish.
Lenawee Co., Mich., Feb. 14, 1913.

Mr. Park:—The February number of Park's Magazine was especially good, filled from front to back with many good and instructive articles. Eagerly it was read through by your humble friend, and who heaved a great sigh when she turned the last leaf of the Magazine, wishing there were more to read. Each issue is read over and over, and carefully laid away for reference by your floral friend.

Ima.
Gauga Co., Ohio, Feb. 6, 1913.

About the Advertisements.—The publisher of this Magazine will not accept advertisements of tobacco in any form for human use, nor smokers' supplies. He recognizes the fact that tobacco is a rank poison and does great harm to the human system, while to many persons it is a nuisance on account of its sickening properties and its filthiness. Nor will we accept advertisements of intoxicating liquors, medical advertisements of low character, or guns and fire-arms. Medical advertisements that are considered reliable are accepted. As some people object to all medical advertisements, however, an edition with those advertisements removed is issued and will be supplied when requested.

Geo. W. Park,
Editor and Publisher.
La Park, Pa., April 23, 1913.



SEEDS OF BEST VEGETABLES!

**10 Packets, Enough for the Family Garden, Together with Park's
Floral Magazine One Year, 15 Cents.**

Beet, Improved Blood Turnip.—A fine-shaped, smooth red Beet, early, tender, of delicious flavor, and excellent for either summer or winter, being a good keeper. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., 1 lb. \$1.00.

Cabbage, Early Solid Cone.—A very early French Cabbage, the heads of beautiful cone-shape, medium in size and very solid. Every plant will produce a fine head under favorable conditions; crisp, sweet and tender, and if started late will keep well as winter Cabbage. Oz. 12 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., 1 lb. \$1.50.

Cabbage, Late Flat Dutch.—For the main crop this is the best of all varieties of Cabbage. Every plant forms an immense solid head, sweet, crisp, tender; does not often burst, and keeps well throughout the winter. Per oz. 12 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., 1 lb. \$1.50.

Onion, Danver's Yellow.—This is the favorite Onion for growing either from seeds the first year, or for growing sets. The bulbs are of large size, grow quickly, are sweet, tender, and of mild flavor, and desirable for eating either raw or cooked. They keep well for winter. Oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., 1 lb. \$2.00.

Lettuce, Malta Drumhead.—This is an early, crisp, tender, buttery Lettuce, very desirable for the family garden, as it can be cut freely, or allowed to form large heads. It is very productive and lasts for a long time before going to seed. Per oz. 8 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., 1 lb. 80 cts.

Parsnip, Improved Guerusey.—Really the best of all Parsnips. The roots grow quickly to large size, are of fine form, and when cooked are tender, sweet and delicious. Can be left in the bed till spring. Per pkt. 3 cts, oz. 8 cts, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts, 1 lb. 50 cts.

Cucumber, Early White Spine.—A standard variety, with vigorous, healthy vines, bearing an abundance of large, even-shaped fruit, and unsurpassed for either slicing or pickling. It is without a doubt the finest Cucumber in cultivation. Per oz. 10 cts, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts, 1 lb. 75 cts.

Radish, Choice Mixed.—For the family garden a mixture of early, medium and late sorts is most satisfactory, as the Radish bed will thus supply the table throughout the season. I offer a first-class mixture of the best sorts, that will be sure to please. Oz. 5 cts, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts, 1 lb. 50 cts.

Tomato, Matchless.—A new Tomato, surpassing all others in earliness and productiveness; fruit large, in clusters, smooth, rich red, solid, of fine flavor, and not liable to rot; a very good Tomato. Oz. 15 cts, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts, 1 lb. \$2.00.

Turnip, Purple-top White Globe.—This new variety surpasses all others in quality, productiveness, and long keeping. Its growth is quick, flesh white, crisp, tender and sweet; excelling all other varieties for table use. For feeding stock it is of great value. Oz. 5 cts, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts, 1 lb. 50 cts.



Only 15 Cents

for the above 10 packets, enough to plant your vegetable garden, also Park's Floral Magazine one year. Ask your friends to send with you. For each club of three (45 cents) I will send the following choice seeds:

Bean, Improved Red Valentine.—An early, hardy, most productive stringless bush or snap Bean, free from rust, and bearing till frost, by successive plantings. Pods large, in big clusters, tender and of fine flavor when cooked. Valuable for market as well as family use. 2-oz. packet 5 cents, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 12 cents, 1 pint 20 cents, 1 quart 35 cents, mailed. Peck \$1.50, bushel \$5.00 express not prepaid.

Corn, Connyr Gentleman.—This is one of the finest varieties of Corn in cultivation; of delicious flavor, tender, very sweet and remaining useful for a long time. It is medium early and very productive, every stalk bearing from two to four ears. The ears are of good size, and well filled with pearly-white grains of great depth. 2 oz. 5 cts, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 12 cts, 1 pint 20 cts, 1 quart 35 cts.

Peas, Bliss Everbearing.—The most delicious of all Peas, while the vines do well in any good soil and are wonderfully productive. The pods are very large, and the Peas green, wrinkled, sweet and tender. This Pea is of surpassing quality, and should be grown in every garden. 2-oz. packet 5 cts, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 15 cts, 1 pint 25 cts., 1 quart 40 cts., mailed. Peck \$2.00, bushel \$7.00 by express not prepaid.

These three, one packet each, mailed for 15 cents, or free to anyone sending 45 cents for three above offered. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.

GET UP A CLUB.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE one Year and 10 Packets of Choice Flower or Vegetable Seeds for only 15 cents.

Now is the time to Get up a Club.

I wish I could send to every boy and girl, as well as to older persons, the handsome nickle-plated, open-faced watch, or the beautiful little Swiss wall clock I offer for a club of **ONLY 10 SUBSCRIBERS** to Park's Floral Magazine at 15 cents each. It is something that cannot fail to be appreciated, while the Magazine and its premium of 10 packets of Choice Flower or Vegetable Seeds will delight everyone who joins such a club. Here is a list of the Premium Seeds sent to each subscriber. State whether Flower or Vegetable seeds are desired.



CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

Aster, Queen of the market, fine double flowers in autumn; blue, white, pink, etc, mixture.
Larkspur, Double branching, glorious annual, double flowers of many colors, mixture.
Pansy, Giant Fragrant, bloom the entire season, bearing rich colored flowers, mixture.
Petunia, Superb Bedding; a mass of bloom all season; new colors and variegations.
Phlox Drummondii, plants covered with beautiful clusters of bloom of various colors

Pinks, New Japan, most beautiful of summer flowers, glowing colors and variegations.
Poppy, annual, single and double, masses of exquisite, rich flowers, mixed.
Portulaca, a Large-flowered succulent plant; flowers white, scarlet, rose, yellow, striped.
Sweet Peas, New Large-flowered, scented; easily grown; all the new shades and forms.
Mixed Seeds. Hundreds of old and new flowers in variety. Something new every day.

These flower seeds are of the finest quality. They will afford an elegant floral display.

CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Beet, Improved Blood Turnip; early, tender, sweet, productive.
Cabbage, Early Solid Cone; solid, crisp, tender, delicious.
Cabbage, Late Flat Dutch; best for general crop, sweet, solid.
Cucumber, White Spine; medium size, early, crisp, productive.
Lettuce, Drumhead; compact heads, early, tender, rich, buttery.
Onion, Danvers Yellow; best to grow large onions from, mild.
Parsnip, Guernsey; the best, large, tender, sugary, of fine flavor.
Radish, Mixed, specially prepared, early, medium and late sorts.
Tomato, Matchless; earliest of all, rich red, solid, does not rot.
Turnip, Purple-top White Globe; improved sort, sweet, tender.

These Vegetable Seeds are first class, and will produce the finest vegetables.

Either collection, flower or vegetable, will be sent as a premium to every annual Magazine subscriber paying 15 cents; or, the Magazine a year and both collections sent for 25 cents.

Park's Floral Magazine is the oldest, most popular, and most widely circulated journal of its class in the world. It treats only on flowers and kindred topics, and, while entertaining, it is practical and authoritative, and will be found a true guide to success in floriculture. It is one of the journals that gives full value to every subscriber.

NOW is the Time to solicit subscribers to the Magazine. A new volume began with the January number. An index is given with each volume, and it thus becomes a most valuable work of reference to the cultivator of flowers. I would urge you my friend, to help me this month. The larger my subscription list the more valuable I can make the Magazine. I will send either the Watch or Clock for ten subscriptions at 15 cents each (\$1.50), or both for twenty subscriptions (\$3.00). Is this not a liberal offer? May I not hear from you this month.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

IF YOU LOVE FLOWERS



You will find pleasure in reading and studying Park's Floral Guide. It not only describes and prices nearly all the flowers worth growing from seeds, but gives many illustrations, tells how to pronounce the names and indicates the time required by the seeds to germinate. It is just what every amateur florist needs as an assistant in selecting and growing the flowers and vines desired for home decoration. If you do not have a copy, let me know, and I will gladly send it to you.

And when writing why not order a collection of the beautiful Giant Hybrid Gloxinias. I have splendid tubers just imported from Belgium, this season, described and offered as follows:

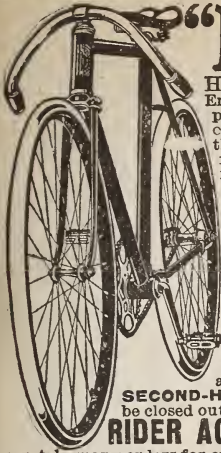
SPLENDID GIANT HYBRID GLOXINIAS IN COLORS.

Pure White, beautiful,	10 cents	Scarlet, with White border,	10 cents
Bright Red, very pretty,	10 cents	Blue, with White border,	10 cents
Royal Blue, rich, lovely,	10 cents	Spotted, in various shades,	10 cents

The Collection, one tuber of each sort, 6 tubers in all, only 50 cents.

These Gloxinias are ready to mail, and can be sent at once.

Order today. Cultural directions
GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.



"RANGER" BICYCLES

Have puncture-proof tires, imported Brampton roller chains, imported English flanged sprockets, English featherweight steel mud guards, imported Brampton pedals, motor style saddles, bars and grips, and other distinctive features possessed by no other bicycle. No effort or expense has been spared to make the 1913 "Ranger" the World's Best Bicycle. Improved factory methods and greatly increased output for 1913 enable us to make a **marvelous new price offer**. Something **very special** to the first purchasers of 1913 Models in each town. Write us about it **today**.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL without a cent in advance, to any person, anywhere in the United States, and **prepay the freight**. We only ask you to examine and try the "Ranger" without a cent of expense to yourself before you think of buying any other bicycle.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL is allowed on every "Ranger" bicycle. Not a cent cost to you if you do not wish to keep it after riding it for 10 days and putting it to every test. Our "Ranger" bicycles are of such high quality, handsome appearance and low price that we are willing to ship to you, **prepaid**, let you examine and try it and leave it entirely to you whether you wish to keep it or not.

LOW FACTORY PRICES Our great output, perfected methods and machinery enable us to offer you direct from the factory the best bicycle ever produced at a price that will be a **revelation** to you. Do not buy a Bicycle or a pair of Tires until you receive our large, complete catalog and learn our direct factory price and **remarkable special offer**.

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES—a limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$8 each. Descriptive bargain list free.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED in every town and locality to ride and exhibit a sample 1913 "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. In your spare time you

can take many orders for our bicycles, tires and sundries. Write at once for our large Catalog and a remarkable special proposition we will make you on the first 1913 models going to your town.

TIRES, the bicycle line at half usual prices. Do not wait—write today for large catalog containing a great fund of interesting, useful bicycle information. It only costs a postal to get everything. Write it now.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. N-136 CHICAGO, ILL.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farm girl 15 years old. Mama has taken your Magazine for a long time and we all like it. I help to milk the cows and have a cow of my own I call Dimple. I like to read and play. We have an organ and I play and sing. Last year I had a nice flower bed. Postals exchanged. Wilhelmima Peterson.

Neligh, Neb., R. 2, B. 13, March, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—My sister and I have a little brown Indian pony named Belle. We have two dogs, a Terrier named Johnnie, and a Scotch Collie named Nigel. Last year many birds built their nests around the house, but most of them were destroyed by the Red Squirrels, which are very numerous around here. This year we intend to shoot the Red Squirrels that come around the house. Postals exchanged. Alice Gilec.

Whittlesey, Wis.

March 24, 1914.

RED SQUIRREL.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farm girl 11 years old. I have three pets, a pigeon, a kitten and a dog. The dog's name is Teddy. I have two Golden Seabright Bantams and two other Bantams. My father owns a farm of 97 acres. We have 150 chickens and get 82 eggs a day.

Lambertville, N. J., R. 1. Gladys L. Bowers.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farm girl 10 years old and my mama has taken your Magazine for several years and likes it. My favorite flowers are Violets and Roses. Mama has lots of flowers in the house. I have a Violet and it blooms all the time. I am a great lover of flowers.

Julian, Neb., March, '13. Jessie Wildberger.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 12 years old. Am very fond of flowers and like birds, too. I have a little dog named Cricket and two pet birds named Switz and Masee. Leah Harvey.

Bellepoint, W. Va., March 28, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farm girl of 12 years and go to school. We have two cats that never come in the house. I have a pet hen named Speckle and a calf which is called Twinkle.

Cecelia Peterson.

Neligh, Neb., March 26, 1913.



VIOLET.

A WOMAN FLORIST

6 Hardy Everblooming Roses 25c
On their own roots. ALL WILL BLOOM THIS SUMMER

Sent to any address post-paid; guaranteed to reach you in good growing condition. **GEM ROSE COLLECTION**

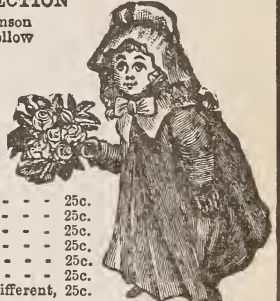
Etoile de France, Deep Crimson
Isabella Sprunt, Golden Yellow
Bridesmaid, Brilliant Pink
Bride, Pure Snow White
Mrs. Potter Palmer, Blush
Helen Good, Delicate Pink

SPECIAL BARGAINS

- 6 Carnations, the "Divine Flower," all colors, 25c.
- 6 Prize-Winning Chrysanthemums, - 25c.
- 6 Beautiful Coleus, - 25c.
- 3 Grand Hardy Phlox, - 25c.
- 3 Choice Double Dahlias, - 25c.
- 6 Fuchsias, all different, - 25c.
- 10 Lovely Gladioli, - 25c.
- 10 Superb Pansy Plants, - 25c.
- 15 Pkts. Flower Seeds, all different, 25c.

Any Five Collections for One Dollar, Post-Paid. Guarantee satisfaction. Once a customer, always one. Catalog Free.

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Folding BATH TUB



Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agents offer and description. Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 114 Vance Street, Toledo, O.



SEAL RING, 3 INITIALS, 48c

Beautiful GOLD shell Signet. Monogram engraved FREE. Warranted 5 years. Money refunded if not satisfactory. By return mail 48c, postpaid. **BELL JEWELRY CO., Dept. N, 65 W. Broadway, New York City.**



Sew Anything

Leather, canvas, shoes, harness, saddles, buggy tops, etc. Any material, any thickness. Myers' wonderful Sewing Awl makes lockstitch, neat, quick, easy. See that reel! It keeps the tension right. AGENTS WANTED. Big money. C. A. MYERS CO., 639 Lexington Ave., Chicago, Ill.



Fish Bite

Like hungry wolves any time of the year if you use **Magic-Fish-Lure**. Best fish bait ever discovered. Keeps you busy pulling them out. Write to-day and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted. J. F. Gregory, Dept. 20, St. Louis, Mo.

\$5 DAY gathering ferns, flowers, roots and herbs. Botanical Bureau, 6, New Haven, Conn.



AQUILEGIA



AUBRIETIA



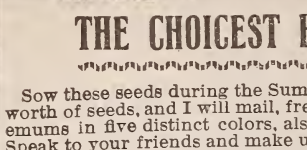
CAMPANULA



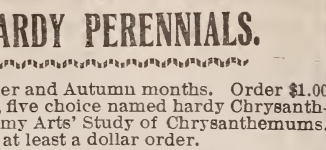
CENTAUREA



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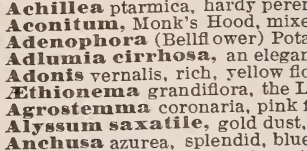
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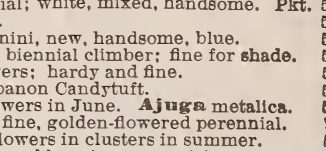
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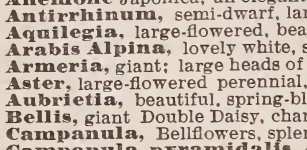
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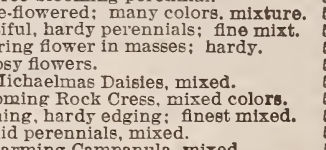
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ACHILLEA



ACHILLEA



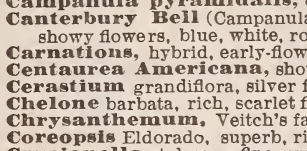
ACHILLEA



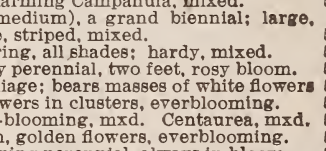
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ACONITUM



ACONITUM



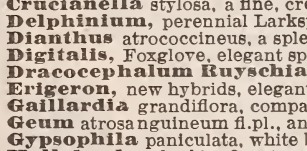
ACONITUM



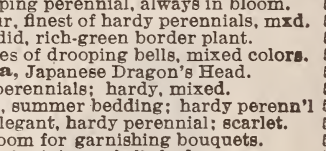
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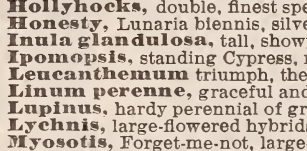
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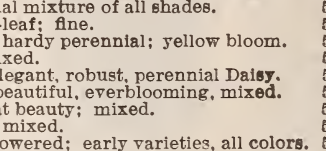
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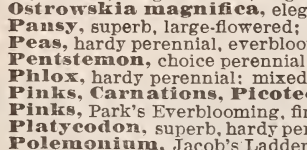
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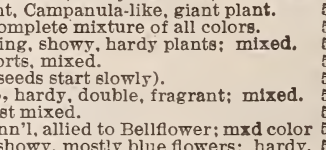
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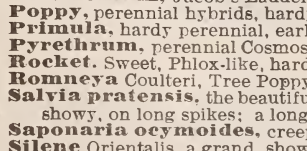
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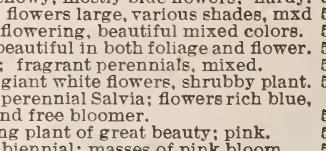
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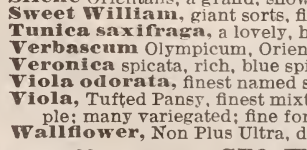
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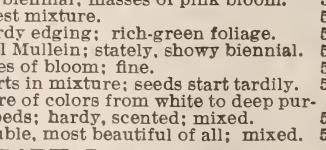
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CERASTIUM

THE CHOICEST HARDY PERENNIALS.

Sow these seeds during the Summer and Autumn months. Order \$1.00 worth of seeds, and I will mail, free, five choice named hardy Chrysanthemums in five distinct colors, also my Arts' Study of Chrysanthemums. Speak to your friends and make up at least a dollar order.

Achillea ptarmica, hardy perennial; white, mixed, handsome. Pkt. 5
Aconitum, Monk's Hood, mixed. 5
Adenophora (Bellflower) Potannini, new, handsome, blue. 5
Adumia cirrhosa, an elegant, biennial climber; fine for shade. 5
Adonis vernalis, rich, yellow flowers; hardy and fine. 5
Ethionema grandiflora, the Lebanon Candytuft. 5
Agrostemma coronaria, pink flowers in June. **Ajuga metalica**. 5
Alyssum saxatile, gold dust, a fine, golden-flowered perennial. 5
Anchusa azurea, splendid, blue flowers in clusters in summer. 5
Anemone Japonica, an elegant, free-blooming perennial. 5
Antirrhinum, semi-dwarf, large-flowered; many colors, mixture. 5
Aquilegia, large-flowered, beautiful, hardy perennials; fine mixt. 5
Arabis Alpina, lovely white, spring flower in masses; hardy. 5
Armeria, giant; large heads of rosy flowers. 5
Aster, large-flowered perennial, Michaelmas Daisies, mixed. 5
Aubrietia, beautiful, spring-blooming Rock Cress, mixed colors. 5
Bellis, giant Double Daisy, charming, hardy edging; finest mixed. 5
Campanula, Bellflowers, splendid perennials, mixed. 5
Campanula pyramidalis, charming Campanula, mixed. 5
Canterbury Bell (Campanula medium), a grand biennial; large, 5
 showy flowers, blue, white, rose, striped, mixed. 5
Carnations, hybrid, early-flowering, all shades; hardy, mixed. 5
Centaurea Americana, showy perennial, two feet, rosy bloom. 5
Cerastium grandiflora, silver foliage; bears masses of white flowers 5
Chelone barbata, rich, scarlet flowers in clusters, everblooming. 5
Chrysanthemum, Veitch's fall-blooming, mxd. Centaurea, mxd. 5
Coreopsis Eldorado, superb, rich, golden flowers, everblooming. 5
Crucianella stylosa, a fine, creeping perennial, always in bloom. 5
Delphinium, perennial Larkspur, finest of hardy perennials, mxd. 5
Dianthus atrococcineus, a splendid, rich-green border plant. 5
Digitalis, Foxglove, elegant spikes of drooping bells, mixed colors. 5
Dracocephalum Ruyschiana, Japanese Dragon's Head. 5
Erigeron, new hybrids, elegant perennials; hardy, mixed. 5
Gaillardia grandiflora, compact, summer bedding; hardy perenn'l 5
Geum atrosanguineum fl.pl., an elegant, hardy perennial; scarlet. 5
Gypsophila paniculata, white bloom for garnishing bouquets. 5
Hollyhocks, double, finest special mixture of all shades. 5
Honesty, Lunaria biennis, silver-leaf; fine. 5
Inula glandulosa, tall, showy, hardy perennial; yellow bloom. 5
Ipomopsis, standing Cypress, mixed. 5
Leucanthemum triumph, the elegant, robust, perennial Daisy. 5
Linum perenne, graceful and beautiful, everblooming, mixed. 5
Lupinus, hardy perennial of great beauty; mixed. 5
Lychnis, large-flowered hybrids, mixed. 5
Myosotis, Forget-me-not, large-flowered; early varieties, all colors. 5
Ostrowskia magnifica, elegant, Campanula-like, giant plant. 5
Pansy, superb, large-flowered; complete mixture of all colors. 5
Peas, hardy perennial, everblooming, showy, hardy plants; mixed. 5
Pentstemon, choice perennial sorts, mixed. 5
Phlox, hardy perennial; mixed (seeds start slowly). 5
Pinks, **Carnations**, **Picotees**, hardy, double, fragrant; mixed. 5
Pink, Park's Everblooming, finest mixed. 5
Platycodon, superb, hardy perenn'l, allied to Bellflower; mxd color 5
Polemonium, Jacob's Ladder, showy, mostly blue flowers; hardy. 5
Poppy, perennial hybrids, hardy; flowers large, various shades, mxd 5
Primula, hardy perennial, early flowering, beautiful mixed colors. 5
Pyrethrum, perennial Cosmos, beautiful in both foliage and flower. 5
Rocket, Sweet, Phlox-like, hardy; fragrant perennials, mixed. 5
Romneya Coulteri, Tree Poppy; giant white flowers, shrubby plant. 5
Salvia pratensis, the beautiful, perennial Salvia; flowers rich blue, 5
 showy, on long spikes; a long and free bloomer. 5
Saponaria ocyroides, creeping plant of great beauty; pink. 5
Silene Orientalis, a grand, showy biennial; masses of pink bloom. 5
Sweet William, giant sorts, finest mixture. 5
Tunica saxifraga, a lovely, hardy edging; rich-green foliage. 5
Verbascum Olympicum, Oriental Mullein; stately, showy biennial. 5
Veronica spicata, rich, blue spikes of bloom; fine. 5
Viola odorata, finest named sorts in mixture; seeds start tardily. 5
Viola, Tufted Pansy, finest mixture of colors from white to deep purple; 5
 many variegated; fine for beds; hardy, scented; mixed. 5
Wallflower, Non Plus Ultra, double, most beautiful of all; mixed. 5

Address

GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Penn'a.



ANEMONE JAPONICA



ARABIS ALPINA



GAILLARDIA

Popular Summer Flowers

**25 Fine Bulbs mailed with Park's Floral Magazine for a year
for only 25 cents.**

Perhaps there is not another summer flower more popular than the improved *Gladiolus*. In a bed they stand erect, bloom freely for many weeks, are showy in beds, and unequaled for cutting. Set the bulbs five inches deep and from six to eight inches apart, and as hot weather approaches mulch with stable litter. The result will surprise you if you have grown only the old-fashioned varieties. I will mail 25 splendid bulbs with *Park's Floral Magazine* for a year for only 25 cents, or four lots with four copies of the Magazine a year for only 90 cents. Get up a Club. Order this month.



SPLENDID GLADIOLUS AT A BARGAIN.

I HAVE hundreds of thousands of splendid blooming-sized *Gladiolus* bulbs—finest hybrids of the *Gandavensis* type, which must be closed out this season. I got these bulbs of a specialist in Holland at a bargain, and I offer them at bargain prices, as follows:

25 bulbs, mailed, with Park's Floral Magazine one year,	-	-	-	-	-	25 cents
100 " " " " four years	-	-	-	-	-	90 cents
1000 " by express, purchaser paying express charges, only	-	-	-	-	-	\$3.50
2000 " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	\$5.00

These bulbs are of a first-class strain, and embrace all colors from white to almost black, and many show the most lovely variegations imaginable. They will produce the finest big spikes, showy in a bed, and exquisite for table bouquets, where they last for days, and every bud will develop. I guarantee these bulbs to please you. Order by the thousand and plant a big bed. They are profitable to grow for cut flowers.

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ND 298 A n unusually pretty dress of fine, serviceable white Voile fashioned in a very becoming effect. Sleeves and front of bodice are of rich embroidered flouncing worked with mercerized Jap floss. Bands of beautiful Cluny and silk pipings are prettily employed at neck and on the sleeves. The skirt is laid in narrow pleats over the hips, and has two sections of broad embroidery flouncing joined with Cluny laces. A chic becoming dress and splendid \$1.50 value. Postpaid. . . . **\$2.98**

(Ladies sizes 34 to 44 Bust. Also Misses 14 to 18 years.)

NW 89



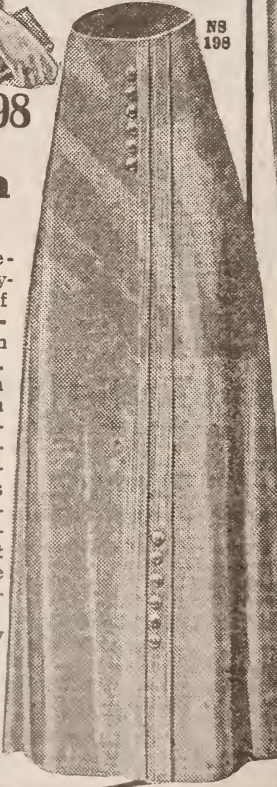
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Panama Skirt

NS 198 A very becoming, perfectly-tailored skirt of splendid quality all-wool Panama in black, blue or gray. Made with medium high girdle, fitted on an inside belt to insure a graceful, correct hang. Two button-trimmed folds are effectively employed at the side-front, and the skirt hooks beneath the panelled back. Serviceable, smart and very specially priced. **\$1.98** Postpaid.

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4ND 198 Although priced so low this dress is beautifully tailored and made of **Ratine**, the season's most stylish dress material. Wears and launders splendidly, and is smartly trimmed with a deep collar, vest and cuffs of white pique. Combination buttons, a lace jabot and a satin bow provide a tasteful finish. Perfectly fitted skirt cut liberally full. Buttons in front, and comes in tan, blue or lavender. Charming for either everyday or "best" wear, and retails regularly for at least \$2.75. (Ladies sizes 34 to 44 Bust. Also Misses 14 to 18 years.) Prepaid **\$1.98**

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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE

Price, 1 year 10 cts.
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[Entered at La Park, Pa.,
postoffice as second class mail matter.]

GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Proprietor.

Vol. XLIX.

La Park, Pa., May, 1913.

No. 5.

MAY.

Now blithe and gay the merry May,
With Nature's wise direction,
Will decorate her vast estate
For summer's grand reception.

Topeka, Kans.

Gussie Moore Gage.

AN OLD VIRGINIA HOME.

THE HALF-TONE engraving upon this page represents the home of one who was an ardent lover of the beautiful in nature, and for a quarter of a century or more an enthusiastic friend of this Maga-

zine. This made it in summer a cozy and in-



AN OLD VIRGINIA HOME.

zine, Mrs. Adela A. Green, of Danville, Va. A recent note from her son conveyed the sad news of her death at the age of 72 years, and the editor sheds a tear as he realizes that a good friend has fallen from the ranks of his floral friends.

Mrs. Green was a gifted musician, and for many years a leading member of the social

viting place to the lover of nature—a cool bower of beauty for rest and shade.

The name of Mrs. Green will be missed from the subscription list, but that of her son will take its place, and the appreciated mutual friendship inspired by flower-love and years of pleasurable communication will thus be indefinitely continued.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

GEOR. W. PARK, B. Sc., Editor and Proprietor,
LA PARK, LANCASTER CO., PA.

The Editor invites correspondence from all who love and cultivate flowers.

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STATEMENT REQUIRED BY ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24TH, 1912.

This is to certify that Geo. W. Park, LaPark, Pa., has appeared before me and certified that he is the owner, publisher, manager, and editor of the monthly publication, Park's Floral Magazine, published at LaPark, Pa., and that there are no bond-holders, no mortgages, or no other security holders. (Signed) Geo. W. Park.

Sworn and subscribed before me this first day of April, 1913, JOHN WEAVER, Justice of the Peace, Gordonville, Pennsylvania. Commission expires Jan. 2, 1918

MAY, 1913.

Green Lice on Chrysanthemums.—

Chrysanthemums can be cleaned of green lice by dipping in water and dusting with tobacco dust; or, if the plants are in pots, immerse them freely in soap suds somewhat hotter than the hands will bear.

About Spireas.—The Spireas are all hardy plants. Some are herbaceous perennials and some shrubs, but they will endure the winter and need not be lifted in autumn or protected in any way. They require a sunny situation and a good, rich, well-drained soil.

Ice Plants.—Ice plants are easily grown from seeds, as are all the species of Mesembryanthemum. The plants should thrive in a sandy soil and sunny situation, and care should be taken not to over-water them. They are succulent plants, and will suffer from too much moisture about the roots and foliage.

Repotting Christmas Cactus.—

The Christmas Cactus should not be repotted frequently. It is better to let it remain undisturbed as long as it grows and blooms well. When it is necessary to repot the plant the work should be done immediately after the flowers fade, or before the spring season begins.

Seedling Amaryllis.—When the seeds of Hybrid Amaryllis mature they may be sown, and the plants so raised will bear flowers the same as the parent stock. Many of the choice Amaryllis grown in Europe are propagated from seeds, and it is by this method that the beautiful named varieties are produced.

Cyclamen and Primroses After Blooming.—After blooming the pots containing Cyclamen and Primroses should be plunged on the east side of a house or wall where they will be protected from the west winds and hot midday sunshine. The Primrose flower stalks should be removed before planting outdoors, but do not disturb the foliage.

FLOWERS IN WINTER.

A SUBSCRIBER who has been unsuccessful in having her plants bloom during winter submits the following enquiry:

Mr. Editor:—Why do I not have flowers in winter? My window has a southern exposure and the room is heated by a wood stove. I give the plants a bath often and keep the dirt well stirred, but they will not bloom. Also, how old should Geranium slips be for winter blooming?—Mrs. J. S. H., Marion Co., Mo.

There are many plants potted and placed in the window that bloom well in summer, but will not bloom in winter. To have plants that will bloom well in winter, get small ones in the spring or early summer and grow them in pots, shifting into larger pots as they grow, in order to prevent summer blooming and promote the development of the plants. By fall they will be ready to take into the house. Such plants as Abutilon Mesopotamicum, Crassula cordata, Lopsia rosea, Peristrophe variegata, Euphorbia splendens, Primula obconica, Chinese Primrose, Buttercup Primrose, Dwarf Petunia and Eranthemum pulchellum, are all suitable for winter blooming. The ordinary amateur will be sure to have an abundance of flowers in winter if these plants are cultivated. Of course the atmosphere must be kept from fifty to seventy degrees and at least above the freezing point during night time. For vines there is hardly anything better than Parlor Ivy and Cobæa scandens. These vines will do well in entire shade in the room, brightening it with their pretty foliage.

An important factor in window culture is to keep the atmosphere moist. Where a wood stove is used an open pan of water can be kept upon the stove; or, if there is a register or radiator in the room it can be accommodated there. A hot, dry atmosphere is ruinous to flower buds, and success cannot be expected where a moist temperature is not secured.

Geraniums for winter blooming should be of the dwarf, free-blooming sorts and should be started as small plants in spring and shifted into larger pots as they grow, until they occupy five-inch or six-inch pots. Such plants will bloom in a sunny window and make a fine display. Even Petunias and Verbenas will bloom freely and satisfactorily in a warm, sunny window in winter, and can be grown from seeds for that purpose during summer and autumn. Abutilon Mesopotamicum trained to a string or trellis will bloom well the entire winter, being an ever-blooming plant.

Callirhoe involucrata.—Seeds of Callirhoe involucrata may be sown outdoors where the plants are to bloom. The plants will begin blooming in autumn. The flowers are cup-shaped, somewhat larger than Portulaca, of a rich, carmine color, continuously produced. The plants are hardy and will trail over the ground, covering it with foliage and flowers.

LICE ON CINERARIAS.

PLANT LICE are the bane of the Hybrid Cinerarias, and enquiries often come to the Editor as to the best method of getting rid of them. The following is a sample of such letters:

Mr. Editor:—I had some nice plants of Cineraria, but the leaves curled up. I fumigated them with tobacco and kept chopped tobacco stems around them, repotting in new dirt, but they died. What was the matter?—Mrs. A. E. B., Schuyler Co., N. Y., April, 1913.

It is possible that the foliage was covered with green lice before their presence was known, and in that case the plants were injured beyond recovery and the remedies applied too late. In growing Cinerarias it is well to begin early to avoid green lice. Tobacco dust or tobacco stems should be placed over the soil and the plants reset. If the green lice begin to appear dust the



CINERARIA.

foliage with tobacco dust. An application of tobacco in dust form is better than in the form of smoke, as the smoke is often detrimental and ruinous to the plants when applied in sufficient density to destroy the pest. Cinerarias should be shifted regularly and kept in a place where they will be protected from the hot sun or wind. They like a rather cool, moist temperature in summer and regular shifting. If the plants are allowed to dry out or become pot-bound or suffer from wind or noon-day sun, they will become stunted and eventually die. The secret of Cineraria culture is to guard against an attack of green lice. Avoid root crowding, water regularly and give the plants a situation where they will not suffer from a dry, hot atmosphere.

Brugmansia Suaveolens.—This is sometimes known as Angel's Trumpet. It will bloom in winter in a rather cool, moist temperature, and in a sunny exposure. The plant is almost ever-blooming when grown under favorable conditions in a greenhouse. It is excellent as an outdoor plant when bedded out in a somewhat protected place in summer. It is of easy culture, and deserves to be more popular.

Ismene After Blooming.—After an Ismene bulb has bloomed, it should be kept watered until growth is completed, then give a retired place, and watered sparingly until the bulb ripens up and forms embryo buds for the next season's bloom. It delights in a rich, sandy loam with charcoal drainage.

ARE DAHLIA ROOTS POISONOUS?

THE following enquiry reached the Editor, and if any reader can report upon the matter from experience the report would be of interest:

Mr. Editor:—Kindly tell me whether Dahlia roots are poisonous, and whether they can be boiled and fed to poultry during winter.—H. L. S., Cuyhoga Co., Ohio.

The Dahlia belongs to the Natural Order Compositæ, to which belong the Dandelion, Lettuce, Chickory, Jerusalem Artichoke and other useful esculents, and



DAHLIA.

it is not likely that the Dahlia is an exception. There is hardly a doubt but that the roots could be used with profit for chickens if boiled and fed with cornmeal or chop.

Lilium Takesimum.—This is a hardy, white Lily of the Longiflorum class. It grows a foot or more high, and produces from one to three or four flowers at the summit. It usually does well when bedded out, but like the Auratum Lily it will sometimes split up into small bulblets and the old bulb will die. When it does so the only thing to do is to reset the bulblets and grow them for several years until they are of blooming size. Fine bulbs of this Lily, however, can be obtained at 15 cents each, and the development of the young plants to blooming size costs more than they are worth, unless one is fond of experiment.

Auratum Lily.—After an Auratum Lily has bloomed for some years in the same place, it will often develop little bulblets around the stem or surface of the ground, and the old bulb will lose its vitality. These little bulblets can be transplanted and cared for for several years, until they become of blooming size. It is better, however, to discard the old plant and purchase a new, large bulb that will do service for several years and bloom abundantly. The Auratum is one of the most beautiful and fragrant of Lilies, and deserves a little special attention on the part of the cultivator.

Mushrooms.—There are a number of wild Mushrooms that are edible and some Mushrooms that are poisonous. A bulletin from the Colorado Agricultural College states that the deadly Mushrooms are those which contain the following three characters:



MUSHROOM.

First, white gills; second, a ring on the stem just beneath the cap; and third, a cup or scales at the base of the stem.

SENECIO PETASITES.

A SUBSCRIBER at San Francisco, Calif., sends a leaf and flower with the following note:

Mr. Editor:—I enclose herewith a flower of a common plant, but one of which I have never been able to find the name. It is an evergreen plant, and the older leaves are several inches across, and covered with a velvety pubescence. It sends up many shoots from the roots and the blossom is yellow.



LEAF OF SENECIO PETASITES.

low, borne in large panicles. It grows from eight to ten feet or more in height. Mrs. H. Knox. San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 10, 1912.

The flower and leaf are roughly shown in the little sketch given herewith. The plant is Senecio petasites, which is grown more or less in the East as a winter-blooming pot plant. It requires to be shifted until it occupies a rather large pot, in order to develop into a handsome, globular plant, completely covered with yellow, Daisy-like flowers during midwinter. The plants are of easy culture, and deserve to be more popular in the window garden.



FLOWERS OF SENECIO PETASITES.

Pæonies in California.—It is sometimes said that in California Pæonies do not thrive or bloom well; but many persons report excellent success with these flowers in that State. When a plant grows well but fails to bloom, a dressing of lime worked into the surface soil will often be of benefit. In case the soil is not sufficiently rich, an application of bonedust or phosphate should be given. A study of the conditions and requirements of a plant will often enable the cultivator to overcome difficulties in growing.

SWEET PEAS DYING.

SWEET PEA plants will sometimes turn brown and die just as they are beginning to bloom. This is caused by the seeds being sown too late in the season, and the warm, dry weather comes before the plants have developed. As a rule it is better to sow the seeds as early as possible—as soon as the ground is ready to work—sowing in the bottom of a trench, covering one-fourth inch deep, then filling in around the plants with soil as they grow. By this means the roots will be deep in the soil, where it is moist and cool, and the plants will not suffer from the heat. Of late years Sweet Peas have also been troubled with green lice. This pest is easily overcome by placing chopped tobacco stems on each side of the row, before the plant becomes tall. In preparing the soil for Sweet Peas a dressing of quicklime will be found beneficial, as it sweetens the soil, destroys the pests that harbor therein, and promotes a healthy and vigorous growth and bloom.

Begonias for Winter Blooming.

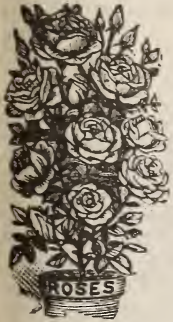
—The tuberous-rooted Begonias are not well adapted for winter blooming. They should be started in spring and encouraged to bloom during the summer, their regular blooming period. There are other Begonias that are adapted for winter blooming, which are rarely seen in flower during the summer. These are Begonia Sandersonii, Begonia gracilis in variety, Begonia Vernon, Begonia Gloire de Lorraine and others. The varieties of Begonia gracilis will often bloom freely during the summer, when started from cuttings in spring. They are among the easiest of Begonias to grow, and are readily started from seeds as well as cuttings.

Starting Magnolias.—The hardy Magnolias may be started in the ground where the plants are to grow, but in order that they may germinate promptly the seeds should be taken when ripe, and kept stratified in brown sugar until spring. If allowed to dry out the seeds may require a year or more to germinate. After planting, the soil should be kept moist until the plants appear. During the first winter a little protection should be given them. As a rule it is better for amateurs to buy plants with a ball of earth attached, as they are very difficult to transplant.

Transplanting Red Cedar.—The Red Cedar is an evergreen found native in many sections of our country. Some people who admire them try transplanting without success. Their failure is mostly due to taking up the plant at the wrong season of the year, and then allowing the roots to dry before re-planting. If lifted in spring, just before growth begins, and care taken not to allow the roots to dry out, almost every plant will live and thrive. If the roots are allowed to dry, the resin in them will harden, and the plant will die.

TREATMENT FOR POT ROSES.

A GOOD potting compost made of half-rotted sods, sand and well-rotted manure, about equal parts, will grow Roses satisfactorily. The compost should be prepared in the summer by piling the materials in layers, adding a sprinkle of lime to each layer and allowing it to remain for several weeks, then working it over and mixing it at intervals of three to four weeks, until the materials are thoroughly mixed. This should be used with good drainage in potting. Secure young plants in the spring of the year or early summer and pot them in three-inch pots, using this compost, making it as firm as possible about the roots. Sink the pots in a sunny situation and water well during dry weather. Do not allow the plants to become pot-bound, but shift them



several times during the summer, until they are in six-inch pots. To keep the plants from blooming, shift into larger pots, thus turning their attention to making roots rather than tops. When the roots develop and the plants begin to grow, another shift should be made. In the fall bring the plants to the plant window before it is necessary to have artificial heat. Under favorable treatment you can expect to have

blossoms during winter.

Such Roses as Hermosa, Clothilde Soupert, Cecile Brunner, Madam Cochet, Marie Lambert, Burbank and Francisca Kruger, are all desirable for window culture in winter. They must, however, be prepared as suggested, and must have a sunny situation to bloom satisfactorily.

To get rid of lice, syringe weekly with tobacco tea as warm as the hand will bear, or fumigate by placing under the box some live coals covered with moist tobacco stems. To keep off Red Spider syringe with cold water once a week. Some arrangement should also be provided for keeping the atmosphere moist. An open pan of water upon the radiator or stove will do this. There are plants more easily grown for winter blooming than Roses, and these should have attention until the cultivator is acquainted with the requirements of the plants and of a knowledge of how to keep them clear of pests.

About Lathyrus.—*Lathyrus odorata* is the common Sweet Pea, which appears in so many varieties. *Lathyrus latifolius* is the perennial Pea, the plants of which are perfectly hardy and grow and bloom year after year. *Lathyrus azureus*, *Lathyrus Sylvestris*, *Lathyrus rotundifolius* and *Lathyrus Tingitanus* are all species of the Pea vine having more or less merit, and deserving of cultivation. These vines are readily grown from seeds.

GROWING EXHIBITION CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

THE large Chrysanthemum flowers exhibited at flower shows in autumn are the result of great care and experience. The plants are started early in spring, grown in small pots at first, and shifted as they develop, until they are in eight-inch or ten-inch pots. Where a large show is desired several plants are potted together, the stems tied or staked, so as to form a globular head. The largest flowers are produced by growing a single plant alone, leaving only one stem to develop, and only one bud upon the stem. Such flowers will grow from five to six feet high, with immense leaves clothing the stem from the pot all the way up to the flower. For the largest flowers only large-flowered varieties are grown. They are usually cultivated under glass. The amateur will not be as successful as the experienced florist, not having the facilities, but handsome blooms can be developed by the use of good varieties, giving special care throughout the summer. The plants should never be allowed to suffer for want of water and the sun should not shine against the sides of the pots. A good plan is to sink the pots in a bed of coal ashes in a partially shaded place during the summer, watering the plants regularly as needed, and occasionally using a weak liquid manure. Care is necessary to prevent an attack of thrips, or green lice, or spider. The plants should be shifted occasionally, so that they do not become root-bound. In autumn they must be protected from frosts and storms, which will ruin them. Any rich potting compost will suit Chrysanthemums. Supply charcoal drainage, cover the surface with a layer of Sphagnum Moss, also cover the surface soil with Sphagnum Moss and chopped tobacco stems—the former tending to prevent rapid evaporation, keeping the soil moist and cool, while the tobacco stems will act as a fertilizer and an insecticide. With these simple hints the amateur florist can obtain good results, producing Chrysanthemum plants and flowers that would do credit to many a professional florist.

Begonia Weltoniensis.—The pink variety of *Begonia Weltoniensis* is a beautiful free-blooming pot plant, with waxy, light-green foliage, the stems tinted with transparent red. It is a more vigorous plant in growth than *Begonia Weltoniensis alba*, which has light-colored foliage and stem, and white flowers. In other respects the varieties are similar.

Silk Oak.—The so-called Silk Oak, *Grevillea robusta*, is liable to lose its foliage if grown in a tenacious, poorly drained soil, and watered freely. When the plant begins to lose its foliage it should be re-potted at once in sandy, well-drained soil, and kept in a shady place until it becomes established. When once established it should be given a sunny situation, as it likes plenty of sunshine and heat.

HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS.

THIS is the species to which the Peach-blow Hibiscus belongs. It is an ever-green from the South Sea Islands, and is almost always in bud or bloom. It thrives in a sandy, warm soil, in full sunshine, and, as the plants become of large size, they must be shifted into larger pots as they grow. The time to shift the plants is in early spring, at which time they can be cut back if necessary. When summer comes the pots can be plunged in a bed outdoors and a rather heavy mulch of stable litter placed over the soil. This will keep the soil moist and promote the growth and bloom of the plants. In autumn the plants should be taken in before frost and given a sunny window where the atmosphere is rather cool and moist. Water moderately until they become used to their new quarters, when they may be watered more freely. Under these conditions the plants will bloom and thrive throughout the winter. In spring they can be shifted into larger pots and started as before. In southern Florida the plants are used for decorating the lawns and grounds, being planted out where they are to remain for years.

Achania Malvaviscus.—This is a malvaceous shrub found wild in Texas, but is used as a pot plant at the North. The flowers are scarlet and borne erect, the pistil protruding from the center. In this country it is often called Upright Fuchsia. The flowers are large and showy and produced almost continuously. The plants like a rich, porous, sandy soil with good drainage, and a sunny situation. The



leaves often exude white, starchy crystals, which are sometimes taken for an enemy. An insect of the butterfly family sometimes eats the foliage and injures the plant. It can be eradicated by spraying with arsenate of lead, one ounce to five gallons of water. The little engraving shows a leaf and flower of this plant.

Begonia Gloire de Lorraine.—This is a beautiful free-blooming Begonia, the flowers coming in clusters, rich and waxy in color, until covering the plant. It likes a moist, rather warm temperature, and partial shade. It thrives in a sandy, porous soil with good drainage. The plants are readily propagated from leaves or cuttings taken in spring, after the blooming period. It is a winter-blooming plant, and mostly seen in full development during the holidays.

PROPAGATING SWAINSONIA

CUTTINGS from Swainsonia plants that have been kept through the winter may be taken in March or April. Use the tips of the branches and insert in moist sand in a shady place, sheltered by bell-glasses or some glass vessels to retain the moisture. Make the cuttings three inches long, and keep the propagating box where it will have moderate heat. Give air gradually and finally dispense with the glasses. Pot the young plants when rooted, and when growth begins pinch out the center; shift into larger pots as the plants develop. Swainsonia may also be grown from seeds. The plants will not begin to bloom for some months after they are started or until the following winter. The flowers are pea-like, in clusters, and very beautiful. They are useful for cutting as well as for a display in the window. A trellis should be supplied as soon as the plants show a disposition to run.

Citrus Fruits.—Citrus fruits, such as the Lemon and Orange, should have a well-drained, sandy soil, enriched with phosphate, guano or bonedust. A dressing of lime will also be found beneficial, as it will sweeten the soil and bring it into good condition for the growth of the plants. In summer the pots should be plunged in a sunny bed outdoors. They should not be expected to grow freely until they become well established after repotting.

Rose Stock.—The old-fashioned May Rose, which is perfectly hardy and tenacious, is good stock for budding and grafting. Any Rose scion can be successfully inserted in this stock early in spring; or, the stock may be budded in August. Another Rose which is equally as good for grafting or budding upon is Rosa Carolina, which is found in moist ground and along the banks of streams. These Roses are likewise hardy and healthy, and the stalks become strong and are lasting.

Cutting Back Clematis.—Most of the Clematis vines are hardy and retain their vitality throughout the winter, unless in a very rigid climate or severe winter. In the spring the branches that have lost their vitality should be cut away, leaving the main vine that has endured the winter. New sprouts will soon shoot out from these, and the plants will be as vigorous and dense as those of the previous season.

Growing Heliotrope.—The finest plants of Heliotrope are grown from seeds, which germinate readily, and the plants soon come into bloom. A deep, rich, rather tenacious soil will develop them perfectly, especially if the bed is in full exposure to the sun. In the house, Heliotropes often suffer from lack of ventilation and lack of sunshine; and if there is too much moisture about the roots and tops they are liable to an attack of fungus, which often ruins them.

THE GIANT HYBRID GLOXINIAS.

THE new Giant Hybrid Gloxinias are not only easy of cultivation, but are the most charming and beautiful of the summer-flowering pot plants. The plants are handsome in foliage, and the large, open-throated, bell-like flowers are exquisite in texture, rich in color and distinct and pretty in variegation. The colors range from pure white to deep red, the throat often spotted and blotched in the most striking and pleasing manner. The colored illustrations but crudely

plied until growth begins. Then water more liberally and keep in partial shade, away from drafts of air, and where the atmosphere will be rather moist. Thus treated the plants will bloom for several months and excite the admiration of all who see them. Tubers an inch in diameter are preferable to larger ones, as they will increase in value for several years. When four years old they deteriorate, and many horticulturists advise discarding them and getting smaller and younger tubers after that age.

Most of the Gloxinias sold in this country are imported from Belgium, where the climate and soil seem to suit them, and where the florists



FLOWERS OF GIANT HYBRID GLOXINIA.

represent the grace and charm of the flowers.

Gloxinias are easily grown from seeds by the skilful amateur. Sow them in sifted leaf-mold in a box in early spring, water sparingly but regularly, and keep the seedlings in a rather warm, moist place in partial shade during summer. In autumn give less shade and less water and thus mature the tubers. Keep in a temperature of 50 degrees during winter and pot the tubers in peat, leaf-mold and sand with good drainage, using four-inch pots. The compost should be moist when the potting is done, and but little water if any should be ap-

plied until growth begins. Then water more liberally and keep in partial shade, away from drafts of air, and where the atmosphere will be rather moist.

In potting the tubers the smooth, oval surface should be placed in the soil and the rough or concave surface should protrude above. See that the soil is porous and the drainage good. Avoid overwatering, which is a common fault before the plants begin growth, causing the tubers to rot. Five-inch pots are large enough for ordinary-sized plants, and for drainage charcoal with a thin covering of Sphagnum Moss is preferable.

THE GREENLY TEA GARDEN.

THE READERS of the Floral Magazine will be interested in the novel enterprise of Mrs. St. John Alexander, of New Canaan, Conn., known as the Greenly Tea Garden. It was begun three years ago as a place of rest and refreshment for automobile tourists, and from the modest beginning the place has developed under skillful management until thousands of people find the Greenly Tea Garden a most enjoyable place to spend an hour during the summer season. And while the amiable hostess takes pleasure in ministering to the enjoyment of her many visitors, her efforts have proven a big success financially, and promises still more for the future.

One of the things that has contributed largely to the success of this enterprise is the beautiful rural surroundings. The large, old-

airy room where refreshments are served during the warm summer evenings.

The rooms of the house are rendered especially attractive by furnishings of antiques, and tables of fancy work. These are for sale, and are consigned by the owners or makers to be sold on commission. The patrons being mostly of the wealthy class large sums are often obtained for choice consignments, and many persons forward from various parts of the country fancy work to be placed on exhibition and sold on commission. The room where the fancy work is displayed is called the gift room, and is a favorite place for those interested in such work.

This description of Mrs. Alexander's charming and lucrative garden may afford a suggestion to others who are favorably situated for such work in other parts of the country. It is a work that promotes the pleasure and happiness of humanity, combining as it does



GREENLY TEA GARDEN, FIGURE 1.

fashioned dwelling, which in itself is rustic and quaint, is adorned with vines and plants and flowers, making it a cozy, inviting, homey place. The shady, secluded walks and seats and summer houses about the grounds, where Nature's beauty in foliage and bloom, and the choruses of insect and bird life inspire the charm of poetry and love and contentment, make the place almost irresistible to the tired traveler.

The entrance to "The Spoonery" is shown in the engraving (Fig. 2). The shrubs in bloom are the common Elder, *Sambucus Canadensis*, and you will notice how well they beautify the margin of the garden.

The vines that so gracefully adorn the spacious veranda are simply of the variegated Japanese Hop, an annual easily grown from seeds. You will observe, also, the big pagoda just beyond and adjoining the veranda, which is also shaded by vines, affording a delightful,

Nature's beauty with rest, refreshment and the sweets of social friendship.

"White Fly."—This is an insect that is hard to destroy. It lays its eggs on the under side of the foliage, and is especially troublesome upon Nasturtiums, Fuchsias and Salvias. Perhaps the best remedy that can be suggested is the lime and sulphur solution, applying it on both sides of the foliage. It should be diluted by using one part solution to fifteen parts water, applying in a fine spray, mostly upon the under side of the foliage.

Lilac Enemy.—A subscriber at Clinton, Wisconsin, complains that her Persian Lilacs are troubled with a borer which eats into the trunk and branches. She should whitewash the trunk and branches with quicklime, to which has been added a little salt. Avoid making the whitewash too thick.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A Hardy Carpet Plant.—Mr. Park: Some years ago I saw a fine, waxy-looking evergreen like Moss that carpeted the ground of a cemetery lot. I cannot find anything like it in catalogues. It was so beautiful that I have been searching for it ever since. It was light green, stiff, and prickly to handle. Can you tell me anything like it?—Mrs. O. P. Scott, Johnson Co., Mo., March 21, 1913.

Ans.—Perhaps the most beautiful of the plants for carpeting a cemetery lot or a dry hillside or terrace is a species of fine-leaved Sedum. This is silvery in color, mossy in appearance, and completely covers the ground, remaining green throughout the summer and winter. During the summer it will throw up little clusters of white flowers. The plants may be obtained by division or from seeds. The seeds are very fine and require care in sowing. The plant is a succulent and will not endure a wet soil or dense shade. It does best in a dry soil, well drained, and full exposure to the sun.

Keeping Seed Beans.—Mr. Park: How shall I treat my seed Beans to keep the bugs from destroying them?—Mrs. F. M. McCoy, Fayette Co., O.

Ans.—To keep the insects from destroying your seed Beans, place them in a tin vessel with a lump of gum camphor in the center. The Beans may be so placed as soon as they are dry and the vessel should be covered with a lid of

an old lard can, or a tin box with a close-fitting lid will answer the purpose. The gum camphor can be obtained at a drug store at 10 cents a cake. One-half a cake will be sufficient for a peck or half a bushel of Beans.

Poinsettia.—Mr. Park: Please give cultural directions for Poinsettia; what kind of soil is required, and should the plants be in the sun or shade?—Mrs. A. M. Marvin, Luzerne Co., Pa.

Ans.—Poinsettia is a greenhouse shrub that blooms at the holidays. It has small, white flowers, appearing in clusters, surrounded by large scarlet-leaved bracts that are very showy. In southern Florida the plant is used for decorative purposes outdoors. There they grow in full sunshine, and it is cut back freely after it blooms, so that it will make numerous strong shoots which will make a fine display next season. The plants thrive in a very sandy soil, which can be enriched with manure or some artificial fertilizer. The plants are easily propagated from slips or cuttings, or from seeds, the seedlings blooming in a few weeks after the plants are started.

Petunias Not Blooming.—Mr. Park: Please tell me why my Petunias do not bloom. They are healthy and thrifty but do not bloom.—Mrs. J. R. H., Finney Co., Kas.

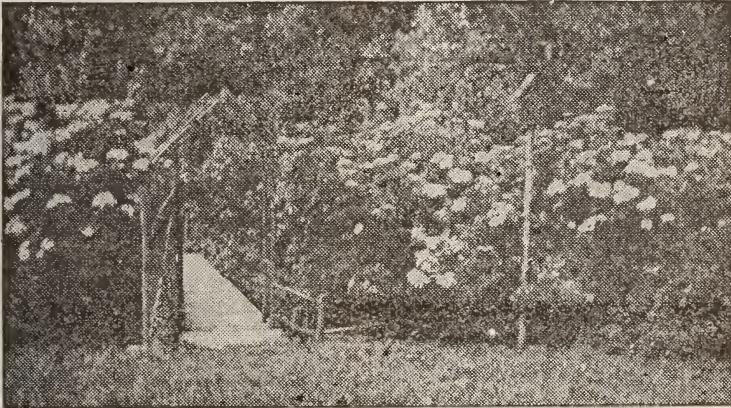
Ans.—The Giant Flowering Petunias sometimes fail to bloom or bloom very sparingly when the soil is rich and the plant in a shady situation. The big growing Bedding Petunias never fail to bloom freely in sandy, porous soil in a sunny situation. The non-blooming plants should be treated accordingly.

Asters Turning Yellow.—Mr. Park: Last summer, when my Asters began to bud, they turned yellow and all died. I had over a hundred plants. What was the trouble?—Mrs. S. Palmer, Stark Co., Ohio.

Ans.—It is possible that the plants were affected with root lice, which congregate around the thick roots at the base of the stem. The remedy is to scrape the soil away, cover with chopped tobacco stems and apply water as hot as the hand will bear. The application can be repeated at intervals of two to three days.

Carnations.—Mr. Park: Should the Marguerite and Chabaud Carnations be protected in winter, and if so, in what way?—T. H. V., W. Va.

Ans.—As a rule, the Marguerite and Chabaud Carnations are perfectly hardy and will endure the winter without protection, if the bed is well-drained. A slight protection, such as placing an open board



TO THE SPOONERY, FIGURE 2.

frame around the bed, or throwing over the bed a few leafless brush in autumn, may be found beneficial; but do not cover the bed with straw or leaves or any material that would be likely to smother the plants. Most any plant is benefited by protection from severe winds, especially those from the west and northwest.

Fuchsia Enemy.—Mr. Park: How shall I get rid of the small white millers that trouble my Fuchsias? The under side of the leaves will be covered with the small nits, which mature rapidly.—Mrs. R. S. Johnson, Franklin Co., Maine.

Ans.—The pest complained of is known as white flies. It is difficult to eradicate. Perhaps as good a remedy as can be suggested is simply lime and sulphur solution, diluted in the proportion of one part lime and sulphur to fifteen parts water. This should be sprayed upon the under side of the leaves, where the insects collect. It will form a coating over the "nits" which densely cover the under side of the leaves, and will prevent their development.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Tuberous Begonias.—Mr. Park: What is the matter with my Tuberous Begonias? They do not grow, and there are little worms working in the soil.—Mrs. E. Cummings, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Ans.—Your Tuberous Begonias should be potted with half of the tuber protruding above the soil. Use soil that is light and porous, such as woods earth, and see that the drainage is good. Give one thorough watering after setting the tuber, but after that keep the soil moist but not wet. Your trouble is chiefly due to watering too much. White worms in the soil is positive evidence that the ground is kept too wet, and that the soil is charged with acid, a condition that is detrimental to nearly all plants.

Asters Dying.—Mr. Park: Please tell me what to do with my Asters. I have some lovely ones, but as soon as they come into bloom they die, with dry rot down close to the root; for the last three seasons they have done the same. They grow well until they have come into bloom, then the stalks die.—Mrs. Alice Purseglove, Fayette Co., Pa.

Ans.—It is possible that the plants are troubled with root lice, which are very partial to Asters. The remedy is simple. Just scrape the soil away from the plants and place tobacco dust or chopped tobacco stems around each plant. Then apply water freely and as hot as the hand will bear. If this is done when the ground is allowed to dry out it will be more effective. Several applications of water at intervals of three to four days will eradicate the pest.

In preparing an Aster bed it is well to enrich the soil with bonedust or phosphate, well incorporated, and spade the soil deep. The bed should be well drained and in a sunny situation. When the plant shoots up to bloom, the bed can be covered with some chaff or stable litter, which will keep the roots cool and the ground moist, thus promoting the full development of the flowers.

Gloxinias.—Mr. Park: Please tell me how to care for Gloxinias. I keep the tubers successfully through the winter in sand, but fail in the spring.—Mrs. J. M. H., Lorain Co., O.

Ans.—Gloxinias like a light, porous soil with good drainage. In potting the tubers, allow the crown to protrude above the soil and avoid watering freely until growth begins. Keep the soil moist but not wet. An east window where the plants get the morning sun is preferable. Do not allow the wind to blow freely against the

flowers or the pots. Avoid a hot, dry atmosphere. If the pots containing the plants are placed in larger pots or in a box with sphagnum moss between, the soil will not dry out so quickly, and the moisture will keep the roots cool, which is desirable. Many of the failures with Gloxinias are the result of burying the bulbs beneath the soil or keeping the soil wet and the pots in a dark, shady window. Under the favorable conditions mentioned, success cannot but be assured.



Plant Pests.—Mr. Park: Last year a green worm ate all the leaves of my Mignonette, and some other flowers that were in bud. If I am troubled this year what shall I do?—Mrs. Louis E. Anderson, Charlotte, N. C.

Ans.—Spray the plants with arsenate of lead in the proportion of one ounce to fifteen parts of water. This is an effectual remedy for all kinds of slugs and leaf-eating insects.

River Pink.—We have on our lawn a shrub which was brought, a tiny seedling, more than fifty years ago, from its native haunts in New Hampshire. It is a windling, and is known as River Pink, Mountain Pink, Pinxster Flower and Wild Azalea. It is a beautiful thing, and for some years I have tried to get some new plants started from cuttings, but have never succeeded. It is perfectly hardy here, and there is no reason why our woods might not be glorious and bright with the fragrant blossoms.—A Flower Lover from Woodstock, Vt.

Ans.—The shrub described is, doubtless, that of *Azalea nudiflora*. It is a wild shrub that is difficult to transplant. It likes woods earth and a shady place. Seedlings require several years to become blooming plants. In its native haunts it propagates freely from seeds, and the plants often reach the height of four or five feet, branching and becoming a mass of beautiful, fragrant bloom in May. It is often called Wild Honeysuckle.

Iris.—Mr. Park: Two years ago I planted ten bulbs of Orchid-flowering *Iris Hispanica*, and each spring small, spindling green leaves appeared, but no flowers. Why do they not bloom?—Mrs. Clara Jester, Vermilion Co., Ill.

Ans.—*Iris Hispanica* is not always hardy. In a severe winter the plants are liable to lose their foliage in a cold climate. As a rule it is better to keep the plants in a cool place until the ground can be worked in spring. Thus treated they rarely fail to bloom satisfactorily.

They like a sandy, porous soil well drained. In a tenacious, clayey loam they are liable to rot.

About Pæonies.—Mr. Park: The foliage of my Pæonies turned white and the flowers seem as though they would die. I have been watering them with rain water. Also, what treatment should Pæonies have to make them bloom, and what fertilizer should be used upon them?—Mrs. C. R. Mason, Burleson Co., Texas, 1912.

Ans.—Pæonies should not be watered while the sun is shining upon them. If the sun rays are hot it will scorch the foliage. This may be the trouble with the foliage complained of. The best fertilizer for Pæonies is bonedust or phosphate. In summer the plants will be benefited by mulching with straw or stable litter. This will prevent rapid evaporation and keep the roots cool. This should not be neglected in the South. In some of the Western States the ground is overcharged with alkali, which prevents free blooming. A remedy is to stir some quicklime into the surface soil. This will act with a portion of the alkali in forming another substance, and the plant will begin blooming. A sour soil will also prevent free blooming, and this is overcome by stirring some quicklime into the surface soil.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Chrysanthemum Enemy.—Mr. Park: I set out some Chrysanthemums in the spring and they soon became troubled with a brown louse or insect. How shall I get rid of the pest?—Mrs. P. W. Z., Perry Co., Ind., June 27, 1912.

Ans.—Spray the plants with hot tobacco tea or else with lime and sulphur solution, one part solution to fifteen parts water, applying at intervals of from three to four days until the pest disappears.

Antirrhinum.—Mr. Park: To have Antirrhinum bloom the second season should the plants be cut back and not allowed to bloom the first season?—Estelle Blaisdell, Ohio.

Ans.—The plants need not be cut back the first season, but they should be prevented from forming seeds, which is very exhaustive to them. If the spikes of blooms are freely cut it will prevent seeding. In the spring the tops may be cut back to promote the free development of new spikes for flowering.

Apple Seeds.—Mr. Park: How should I treat Apple seeds in order to have them come up?—Mrs. H. A. Wills, Henry Co., Mo., Feb. 27, 1913.

Ans.—If the seeds are taken directly from the apple and planted they will generally come up well. If kept until dry, they will be found very tardy in germinating. If you wish to keep them for any length of time before planting, place them in brown sugar, a layer of seeds and a layer of sugar. This will keep them moist and in good condition for starting when planted.

Roses Becoming Single.—Mr. Park: Two years ago I bought a pink Rose bush that bore beautiful, large pink roses. We cut the old branches off and the young shoots that came out blossomed like wild roses. What is the cause? Will the bush ever bear double flowers again?—Mrs. Peter Kluth, Brown Co., Wis.

Ans.—The Rose bush described was doubtless grafted, and in cutting away the branches the graft was cut off and only the original stalk left. It is possible that the bush will never again bear the double pink flowers it first produced, unless some of the branches are grafted again.

Porch Boxes.—Mr. Park: I have five porch boxes, six feet long, one foot deep and nine inches wide. Two are exposed to the sun; the others are in the shade the major portion of the day. Please tell me the best assortment of plants for the best results in both sun and shade.—J. W. McQ., Columbiana Co., Ohio, March 21, 1913.

Ans.—For the boxes exposed to the sun, such plants as Portulaca, Petunia, Dwarf and Lobbs Nasturtium are very desirable. All of these grow well in the sun and bloom freely. For a box in the shade plant Kenilworth Ivy and Vinca variegata to hang over the margin, the dwarf Nasturtium and dwarf compact Petunias at the rear. These do well in the sun, but if they have some direct sunlight in the morning and evening they will bloom freely in shady places. All of these plants are easily grown from seeds, except the variegated Vinca, which can be obtained from florists. Some cultivators meet with good success by planting Tuberous Begonias in shady porch boxes. These bear large flowers of exquisite texture and bright colors, and are always very attractive.

Non-blooming Thorn Tree.—Mr. Park: I have on the lawn a flowering Thorn tree nine years old, in perfectly healthy and luxuriant condition, which has never developed so much as a single bud. Why does it not bloom?—Mrs. R. S. Johnson, Franklin Co., Maine.

Ans.—Some trees are much more prompt in coming into bloom than others. This may be due to natural causes, or it may be due to lack of some element in the soil or to some condition of the soil. It would be well to dig around the tree root, prune some of the roots, and apply a dressing of some fresh-slacked lime, working it into the surface. Superfluous branches might be trimmed out, but, ordinarily, it is better to trim it but little in order to promote blooming. It should be borne in mind that the Thorn is a sun-loving tree and blooms much better in a sunny situation. If a fertilizer is needed, use bonedust or phosphate.

Sowing Seeds.—Mr. Park: When is the best time to plant seeds of Caladium, Calceolaria, Cineraria, Coleus and Dahlias indoors in boxes, and to what temperature should the room be kept in order to attain the best results?—P. B. Hinzen, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1913.

Ans.—It is not well to sow seeds of the flowers mentioned too early in window boxes. As a rule in the latitude of Washington, D. C., the latter part of March or the first part of April is quite soon enough. They may often be sown in the latter part of April with good success. Of course, the earlier the seeds are sown the earlier will the plants bloom. A temperature of from 55 to 70 degrees is suitable for most seedlings. Seedlings of Cineraria should be picked out into flats, setting them an inch apart, and at the same time place some chopped tobacco stems over the soil to avoid an attack of green lice, which are very fond of Cineraria. When the plants are large enough they should be put in pots and shifted as they grow. The same treatment may be recommended for Calceolaria and Coleus, but these are not subject to Aphis as are Cinerarias.

Dahlias.—Mr. Park: About ten years ago we got some Dahlias and started them in a box and divided the clumps. They sent out suckers and did not bloom. We also had a beautiful yellow Cactus Dahlia, which bloomed well for two years and then came out single, almost like a large Daisy. I have a fine white one which does not throw out suckers, but grows tall. Please give some information about these Dahlias.—H. M. Redd, Ross Co., Ohio, March 16, 1913.

Ans.—In a deep, rich, tenacious soil, Dahlias have a tendency to grow freely without blooming. Such soil can be improved by stirring into the surface fresh-slacked lime. As a rule Dahlias bloom more freely in a sunny situation and in well-drained, gravelly soil, enriched with bonedust or phosphate. Some varieties are more subject to throw out suckers than others, but with proper soil and in a proper situation most of the troubles complained of will not appear. The Yellow Dahlia referred to simply reverted to its original form under unfavorable conditions. In Dahlia culture it is well to discard varieties that are not satisfactory and retain the good ones. A trial of different sorts will enable the cultivator to obtain a fine collection that can be depended upon.

EDITORIAL LETTER.

MY DEAR FRIENDS.—This morning when I awakened a new song was heard in the bird-chorus—that of little Jennie Wren. Apparently she had just arrived and was so happy that she seemed to sing as fast and loud as she could. Several new bird-houses were put up for her accommodation, and that of her friends, and it is hoped that the colony will be considerably increased this season. A Robin sang in the dense Maple tree where the old nest still clings in the forks, and a Lark sat in the top branch of the big Locust tree and sang merrily, while Song Sparrows enlivened the shrubbery about the lawn with their cheerful and varied lays. I arose and looked out of the window. The sun had just peeped over the wooded eastern hills and was pouring forth his soft, warm spring rays over the landscape, adorned in green and brown and pink and white; the glorious borders of rich and fragrant golden Daffodils in countless numbers appeared in full bloom, and the stately rows and beds of late-planted Hyacinths in waxy trusses of white and blue and red and pink beautified the lawn and walks, while the air was redolent with the mingled perfume of the bulbous flowers and Apple bloom. I looked and listened and took long breaths of the sweet, pure morning air; and I did not wonder that the little birds were so happy, when the earth was so gay and beautiful. Even the human heart could hardly fail to swell in anthems of praise to the Great Giver of all good for His love and care and goodness.



DAFFODIL.

And now, the morning being so beautiful, I want you all to go with me to the garden of perennials. On our way we will pass through the fruit garden. The Apricot, Plum and Peach trees have already shed their bloom, but the Apple and Pear and Cherry are covered with pink and white clusters, and the Currant and Gooseberry bushes are in bloom or showing little fruits. Raspberries and Blackberries will be in bloom later on. The long rows of Strawberry plants are



WREN.

becoming white, and in fancy we can almost taste the luscious scarlet berries that will ripen throughout the month of Roses.

As we pass I want you to notice the great masses of white that hang from the crevices of the rocks by the little lake. That is *Arabis alpina*, a hardy perennial that blooms from

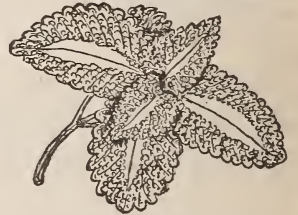


ARABIS ALPINA.

early spring till summer. The seeds were inserted with soil in the crevices, and the plants have been taking care of themselves, blossoming abundantly every season since.

Columbine and Celandine and *Aubrietia* also appear in a limited way, and the hardy, bold little Dandelion has found a footing here and there and adds to the color scene with groups of its bright golden flowers. The walks are bordered with Tulips and Daffodils, and shaded by native trees, where many little birds nest and sing and hatch every year, while the Water Lilies and Water Hyacinths adorn the surface of the water, and the fishes and frogs swim and splash and play in the clear water during summer. The place is always interesting, but there is no flower that excites more wonder or admiration in spring than the pretty *Arabis* at home in the crevices of the rocks.

Up on the hill at the farther entrance to the lake you will observe a showy and beautiful bed of rich, rosy-pink flowers, and as we come nearer you will find the foliage beautifully variegated green and white and bronzy red. The plant is dwarf and creeping, and how charming the flower clusters appear against the background of showy foliage. This plant is but little known, except in old gardens, although well deserving a place in every choice perennial collection. The flowers are produced from early spring until almost Christmas, and the plants, easily propagated from cuttings or seeds, are hardy at the North and will take care of themselves where the grass does not encroach upon them. It is beautiful in early spring, when but few perennial plants are in bloom. Going on to the garden we see another group of *Lamium* plants in bloom near the walk at the entrance.



LAMIAM.

And now, just beyond, the bed of yellow and red and variegated hardy Primroses will gain your admiration. The plants were started from seeds two years ago and are now strong and free-blooming. Those with drooping, golden, scented clusters are of *Primula officinalis*. Over in the garden is a group of those plants, alone, and they make a fine display. The red flowers are also of *Primula officinalis*,

but are not more attractive than the yellow, which are the true Primrose yellow, a color



PRIMULA ACAULIS.

much admired by many persons. When fresh the seeds germinate quickly, but once the seeds become dried they will often lie dormant for a year or two before starting. The blotched and margined and gold-laced flowers are of *Primula elatior*. They are large and borne in erect clusters. The large cream and white flowers on single stems are of *Primula acaulis*. All of these Primroses improve with age, and the plants bloom for several weeks. Taken to the house in winter they are fine for window culture, blooming freely.

Beyond the group of *Primula officinalis* you will notice several beds of Pansies in full bloom. What a variety of color and variegation they exhibit, and how large and bright are the faces. Shades of blue and yellow and red, with odd and striking variegation, as blotched, striped, mottled, margined and



PANSIES.

shaded, fill the mind with wonder and admiration. When we consider how readily the plants are produced from seeds, and how well they grow and bloom with but little care, it seems strange that we do not find a bed of them in every garden.

Near the Pansies is a bed of the common blue Violet, and how rich and beautiful it is at this early part of the season. The foliage is dense and green and the lovely blue flowers appear like gems in a green setting. These Violets take care of themselves in any moist, shady place, and there is no excuse for not having a few plants.

Among the shrubs now in bloom are the Japan Quince, *Cydonia Japonica*, and Bridal Wreath, *Spirea prunifolia*, and the white and purple Lilac. The beautiful *Pyrus malis floribunda* and *Pyrus baccata* are beginning to fade, but they have this season produced a

wealth of fragrant flowers. The Snowdrop tree, *Halesia tetraptera*, Black Haw, *Viburnum prunifolium*, and *Rhodotypus Kerrioides* are all abloom. *Caragana arborescens* is beginning to show its golden flowers, and soon the Dogwood, *Cornus Florida* and Red Bud, will be a mass of attractive flowers. Most of these grow along the path of the mill race.

As we pass out of the garden just take a look at the bed of *Triteleia uniflora*. It is a hardy bulbous plant with very pretty star-like flowers an inch across, the color white changing to an exquisite porcelain color. There are thousands in the bed and every year the number increases. The plants are only four or five inches high and every flower has a long stem



TRITELEIA UNIFLORA.

which issues from the bulb. If you all knew how attractive a bed or border of this little flower is, and how hardy and tenacious are the little plants, the bulb dealers in autumn would not be able to supply the demand. It surely deserves a place in every garden.

Your friend,

La Park, Pa., April 26, 1913. The Editor.

Fountain Plant.—*Amaranthus salicifolius* is often known as Fountain Plant. It is very pretty when well grown, the long, slender leaves showing various colors and drooping gracefully from the stem. It is easily grown from seeds. *Humea elegans* is also known as Fountain Plant. It is a biennial, growing five feet high, bearing weeping panicles of flowers. It is also propagated from seeds. Both of these Fountain Plants are worthy of cultivation.

Toad Lily.—*Tricirtus hirta* is a hardy tuberous perennial known as Toad Lily, the flowers being red with black spots. It grows a foot high and blooms freely during summer. It makes a fine clump. The flowers are much admired.



TOAD LILY.

Spotted Calla.—This plant does well dried off in winter and kept dormant till spring, just as you keep tubers of *Caladiums*. They are not difficult to keep over winter. In the spring plant them out in a rich, moist soil in a rather warm, partially shaded place, and as hot weather approaches cover the bed with manure. Thus treated the plants will not only grow freely, but produce an abundance of flowers.

PERENNIALS.

IT IS surprising that so few flower lovers realize the value of perennial plants. Bedding plants, bulbs and annuals have taken our minds from the beautiful border plants that come so easily from seeds and bloom year after year with no trouble to the owner of the beds, except an occasional enriching and once in a while a pulling of weeds.

splotches of vivid color and plenty of handsome green, striking effects and lovely flowers, they are just the thing. And this does not mean that perennials are coarse and gaudy.

They hurry up as soon as spring comes, in great clumps that are full of promise to the gardener. They do so love to grow. Most of them have bold, abundant and handsome foliage, in immense rosettes. The flower stalks are thrown up almost immediately after the



POPPY ORIENTALE.

If seeds of perennials are sown in the summer they are almost sure to bloom the next spring, especially if they have made a good growth. They are not suitable for show beds on the lawn; that is, for situations where design and color and continuous bloom are needed. But for fine, thrifty, irregular borders or backgrounds, where one desires

leaves appear, in most varieties, and the blossoms are out before the annuals are thinking of flowers, and when the spring bulbs are hardly out of the way. But some of them are late bloomers. None, I believe, bloom continuously through the summer. Their flowers are handsomer than almost any others.

Perhaps the most gorgeous of the perennials

GERBERA JAMESONI.

ABOUT ACHIMENES.

GERBERA JAMESONI, the scarlet-flowered Transvaal Daisy, is a beautiful half-hardy perennial, easily grown from seeds, the seedlings blooming the first season. At the North the established plants can be wintered in a cold-frame or in any well-protected place, and the plants will bloom in the garden for years. They are generally prized as pot plants for the window, however, as the flowers are large and showy, bright in color and extremely graceful and beautiful. The plants grow about two feet high and the branching flower-stalk bears a number of large flowers, each from four to six inches in diameter. A cluster of these is shown in the little engraving.

Recently Mr. Adnet, of Antibes, France, has been giving the Transvaal Daisy special attention and has developed a class of Hybrids that show flowers of various rich tints from white to scarlet, including rose and red, yellow, orange and salmon. Sometimes the disk is of a different color, giving the flower a striking appearance. This new strain has created quite a sensation among the flower-loving people of Europe, and it will be equally appreciated here when its merits become known. As yet many seedsmen sell the seeds at 25 cents and 35 cents per packet, but the price will doubtless be reduced by another season. As a rule every seed will grow and develop a plant, and when grown in a pot in the window the rosette of pretty foliage is not only very decorative, but the tall stems of rich-colored flowers are showy for months and excite the wonder and admiration of all who see them. Surely every lover of garden and window plants will want to try this new Transvaal Daisy. It will be found a great acquisition and a source of much satisfaction and pleasure.

Morning Glory Enemy.—A subscriber in Cambridge Co., Ind., complains that the foliage of her Morning Glories is eaten full of holes during the summer, causing the plants to die. If she would spray the foliage with arsenate of lead in the proportion of one ounce of lead to five gallons of water, she would not be troubled with the enemy. The spraying should be repeated after every rain.

ACHIMENES are Gesneraceous plants mostly found in Mexico, Guatamala and South America. The little scaly corms should be started in sandy, well-drained soil, and when two inches high transferred into pots, pans or baskets, in which they are intended to grow and bloom. A compost of fibrous leaf-mold suits them, and the drainage should be thorough. A layer of charcoal lumps at the bottom of the pot with a covering of Sphagnum Moss to promote drainage is preferable. Upon this the compost should be placed. The plants like a rather warm tem-

perature, but should not be kept in full sunshine.

In autumn water should be withheld so as to dry the bulbs off and ripen them before storing away. They can be kept over in the soil in which they grew. After being thoroughly dried they should be kept in a frost-proof place. The small scarlet-flowered species is not so attractive as the large-flowered purple, nor does it bloom so freely. The plants will give better satisfaction and develop handsomer flowers if given a soil and situation that is suited to their development.

The bluish-purple Achimene is one of the most showy and thrifty of the varieties and blossoms abundantly during the summer season. The shades of clear blue are liable to return to the bluish-purple color, especially when the soil is a strong clay. Perhaps if the soil was lightened with sand and pulverized bituminous coal or

charcoal, with some iron filings mixed in, the colors would be better retained.

Achimenes are often subject to attacks of thrip, red spider and aphid, especially if the atmosphere is dry. Chopped tobacco stems upon the surface will generally prevent these attacks, and fumigation will be found a good remedy for destroying them.

Propagation is readily effected by cuttings, which root almost as readily as Coleus; by leaves, with their stems placed in sandy soil; by the scales from the corms or bulbs, which can be rubbed off and sown as seeds; and also by seeds, which are very small and require some care in sowing. Most of the Achimenes grown are hybrids, in colors white, blue, purple, crimson, yellow, orange and rose. They are fine summer-blooming plants.

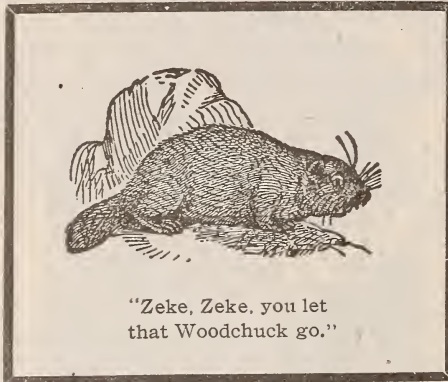


GERBERA JAMESONI HYBRIDA.

CHILDREN'S LETTER



MY DEAR CHILDREN:—Doubtless many of you have read the "Wood-chuck" anecdote, a true story, which is told of the boyhood of the celebrated statesman, Daniel Webster. He and his brother, Ezekiel, had trapped a Woodchuck, a little innocent animal which abounds in the New England States, and they differed as to what should be done with it. The brother wanted to kill it, and Daniel, whose great sympathetic heart was always tempered with mercy, wanted to not only save its life, but let it have its freedom. So earnest and determined were the lads that they finally agreed to argue the case before their father, who was to decide it and tell them what to do. As a rule the trapper takes the life of his victim, unless protected, and so Ezekiel made the first plea. He told how destructive the animal had been; how they had been annoyed by it; how it had baffled their efforts to prevent its depredations; and now, after spending much time and energy in securing it it would be silly for them to liberate it; that if liberated it would immediately go back to its old haunts and continue its work of ruin; it had to die some time at any rate, and they might as well take its life at once and prevent the ruin and loss of the crops which would result from according it freedom. It was now Daniel's turn, and, pointing to the Wood-chuck, he said, in his clear, earnest, sympathetic voice: "Father, look at the poor, trembling little prisoner. He is different from all other animals, and was doubtless created by the All-wise Being for a special purpose. He may have taken some of the garden vegetables to satisfy his hunger, but they are hardly worthy of mention. This little animal has his mission in the world, otherwise he would not have been created. God has endowed him with the senses of taste and smell and hearing, and he suffers pain from ill-treatment just as we do. God has given him a coat of fur to keep him warm, eyes to see with, and strong paws with which to make his little home in the ground. You thus see that God cares for this little animal.



"Zeke, Zeke, you let that Woodchuck go."

And shall we take the life that He gave simply for the loss of a few vegetables that we shall never miss? Does it not have as much right to life as we? And the members of his family in the humble dug-out home, the mother and little ones, may they not be awaiting his return, anticipating the joy of his companionship and the food he will bring? May—"

At this point Daniel was interrupted by the father exclaiming, "Zeke, Zeke, you let that Woodchuck go!"

Now, dear children, this plea of young Daniel may not be exact in language, but the story is true, and shows the character of a great man even in boyhood. The boy who is hard-hearted, unsympathetic and unkind never becomes a man who is honored and revered. But the cruelty practiced by many boys is done thoughtlessly. If they stopped to think about the conditions of the little creature they would torture or kill, their feeling and treatment would turn to interest and kindness. The better we know a creature the more kindly we feel toward it. It is a sin to abuse even the

humblest of God's creatures, and those who indulge in such abuse will suffer for it even in this life. More than a century ago the poet, William Cowper, wrote

"I would not enter on my list of friends
(Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet, wanting sensibility)
The man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."

And the same feeling prevails today among the more refined influ-

ential people. To be excluded from the friendship and favor of such people is in itself a curse. Would not everybody be happier if kindness and goodness ruled in the heart rather than abuse and cruelty.

When Daniel Webster grew to manhood he became a great statesman and orator, and his influence for good has passed into history and will be exerted for ages. His brother, who would have killed the little Woodchuck, is hardly known or mentioned.

But, my children, I want to tell you a little more about the Woodchuck, often called Groundhog. It is a thick, plump little animal about 18 inches long, covered with fur, and having numerous bristle-like "whiskers." It has a rather small head, with bright eyes, short ears and a rather prominent nose. The tail is bushy and five or six inches long. It has long, strong claws and a short one, and with these it excavates its house beneath a rock or upon a hillside. The entrance often slants upward to prevent the access of water, and the abode consists of various apartments. During winter several occupy one room, huddling to-

gether in a lethargic state upon a bed of hay, with which the room is lined. It is an old saying that the little animal comes out of his home on February 2, which is popularly called Ground Hog day, and if he sees his shadow, or in other words, if the sun is shining, he returns and does not come out again for six weeks, because he knows the weather will be cold and rough. But whether he comes out on that day or not, I can vouch for his appearance at the door of his home on summer evenings. In Vermont and New Hampshire, where Woodchucks are plentiful, I have often been amused to see one sitting upright at the door of his hillside home, motionless, looking sedately over the landscape before him. The Prairie Dog, which is a near relative, has the same peculiar habit of guarding the home, and if an enemy appears he utters a cry somewhat like the bark of a dog, hence the name. The animals live upon vegetables and are very fond of clover.

The Ground Hog is a harmless animal that is becoming very scarce in Pennsylvania, because many who discover his home feel prompted to dig it up and destroy the family. The meat is considered of little value, being strong and coarse, and it is evident that the cruel spirit of taking life is the chief if not the only reason for the hunting. It is said that it can successfully fight a dog of equal size. It is easily tamed, and may be fed on bread, milk, vegetables and clover. Would you like to have one for a pet? See engraving.

Your friend,

La Park, Pa., Feb. 18, 1913. The Editor.

The Lady Bug.—This is an orange-colored beetle with black spots often found about plants. It is not an enemy but a friend of the gardener. It lays its eggs upon the leaves of plants troubled with aphids, and when the larvæ appear they feed upon the lice, each one destroying hundreds of the pest every day. The common Milkweed is a favorite plant because it harbors great numbers of aphids. It is interesting to watch the larva feeding, how quickly it will devour its prey and toss the empty skin away. The next time you see a plant of Milkweed in leaf and flower just examine the foliage and you may find the little worm-like larva at work.



Fancy Caladiums.—The tubers of Fancy Caladiums are tender and liable to rot if planted in tenacious soil and kept freely watered. Pot them in sandy soil—almost pure sand, and water sparingly until they start. Avoid a cool, chilly temperature. Do not start the tubers too early in spring, as they are tropical plants and like plenty of heat. They prefer a shady situation, and when well started should be watered freely.



CALADIUM.

THE LARGE-TOOTHED ASPEN.

POPULUS GRANDIDENTATA is the scientific name of the large-toothed Aspen, a native tree often 75 feet high, with a trunk two feet or more in diameter, and leaves coarsely toothed, as shown in the little sketch. It is found in the rich woods of Nova Scotia to Ontario and Minnesota, and southward to New Jersey, North Carolina and Tennessee. The tree has smooth, grey bark, and when young the leaves are covered with a pubescence, which is carried off by the wind as the foliage matures. This pubescence sometimes contaminates the air in spring, and makes the tree objectionable. The small seeds are held in a cotton-like covering, as indicated in the little drawing, and should be extricated before they are sown. A subscriber in Iowa sent the leaf and cotton-covered seed shown in the sketch. Like all of the Poplars, the tree grows rapidly, is not troubled with enemies, and is worthy of culture for shade and timber.



Mignonette.—The dwarf Mignonette, *Rexada odorata compacta*, is a pretty little plant for an edging or border in the garden, as well as for a pot in the window. The habit is globular, and every branch is terminated in a dense, pyramidal cluster of flowers—not bright, though pleasing in color, but exquisitely fragrant. Plants are easily raised from seeds and bloom throughout the season. The sprays are fine for cutting, as they harmonize well with other flowers and impart a perfume that is always enjoyed.



MIGNONETTE.

Pæonies from Seeds.—Pæonies are easily raised from seeds. If the seeds are sown when fresh almost everyone will germinate. Simply sow them in rows, covering one-half inch deep. The bed should be where it will not necessarily be disturbed for two years, as the seeds rarely germinate in less than one year, and sometimes require two years.



PÆONY.

Lice and Mealy Bug on Coleus.—When Coleus plants are troubled with either



Lice or Mealy Bug, spray the foliage with Quassia-chips tea as warm as the hands will bear. In case of Mealy Bug at the axils of the leaves or forks of the branches, remove them before spraying. Two or three applications at intervals of a few days will eradicate the pest.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

MY GIANT PANSIES FROM SEEDS.

MR. EDITOR: I will tell you a little about California, particularly of San Francisco. Lately we have had both frost and snow and a lot of rain, which seems strange. We have had frost enough to kill all tender plants, if it were in the East; but here it does not seem to do much harm. The Cinerarias seem wilted, and a few I had in a shallow box got bitten; but those around the house are looking fine, and several of them have flowers. We did not have much warm weather here last summer, but it was pleasant, being neither hot nor cold.

To anyone who loves nature, the Golden Gate Park is a treat, and the conservatories there are simply grand. Some of the Fern trees are magnificent. The Cactus Garden (see illustration) which, of course, I looked for at once, was a disappointment, only a few varieties of Cacti being there. It contained a lot of Century plants. Last summer some of them bloomed, but I do not admire the flowers. The Yucca plants, however, are beauties, with their white bell-flowers.

Among the beauty spots in the park, Stowe Lake is one of the finest. On a clear day one gets a splendid view from Strawberry Hill, which is the summit of the largest island in the lake. The park contains upwards of 1400 acres. I visit it quite often, as there are so many things of interest to see. Every time I go I see something new which is a source of enjoyment.

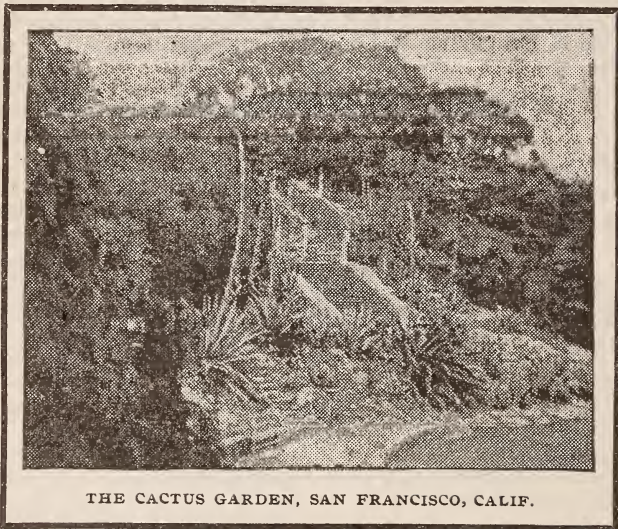
A. R. Anderson.

King Co., Wash., Jan. 20, 1913.

Aralia Spinosa.—*Aralia Spinosa*, or Devil's Club, is a very dangerous shrub, causing death for the human family when its spines cause blood-poison.

Pierce Co., Wash. Mrs. G. W. Douglas.

Note.—*Aralia spinosa*, sometimes called *Angelica tree*, is a native of the Southern States, and is cultivated as an ornamental shrub in protected places at the North. The bark and berries are used as a medicine for chronic rheumatism and cutaneous eruptions. It is administered in the form of a tea made from the bark, or the berries are placed in wine and used as bitters. The latter is said to be remarkable for relieving rheumatic pains. A tincture is also made of the berries, which is pungent, and used to relieve toothache. It is doubtful whether the piercing by the spines of this plant is more dangerous than piercing by the spines of any thorny plant. In any case blood-poisoning may result with serious consequences.—Ed.



THE CACTUS GARDEN, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

FOR BUSY WOMEN I do not think any flower can take the place of the Pansy. The plants are easily grown and cared for, and return a rich harvest of blooms. If covered with straw they will come through the winter safely. Several years ago I sent for ten packages of Römer's Giant Prize Pansies. I had a large space well spaded to a good depth, and the clods worked out. This was enriched with rotted cow manure. Each kind was sowed by itself, with sufficient space to transplant, and covered very lightly with soil. I placed short half-inch boards over the beds till the seeds sprouted. I never allow the soil to become too dry. I transplant late in the afternoon, or just after a light shower. I prefer to start early in July or August, so the little plants are well started before winter;

but plants started early will bloom freely throughout the season, and produce the largest and finest flowers next spring. My flower bed was beside the road, and I often told children to carry their teachers and mothers some. They would go away with their hands full, and the flowers were not missed. I told one near neighbor to pick all she wanted. She said

the prettiest and largest she wouldn't pick, but I told her not to mind that, as I didn't want them to seed. She soon found out her mistake, for the blooms grew smaller and smaller. I prefer to get seeds of florists. Römer's Giants are the best. Masterpiece, Bridesmaid, Trimardeau and Phenomenal are my favorites.

Ruth Twombly.

Orleans, Vt., April 7, 1913.

Asters.—My Asters are "a thing of beauty," consequently "a joy forever," even when they exist only in memory. I raise white ones mostly, though I have a few colored ones. I plant the seeds in cold frames the last of March or in April, according to the weather, and usually transplant to a bed on the east side of the house in June. I cultivate well for two or three weeks, then mulch with well-rotted manure and let them alone, only watering during prolonged drouths, and thus I have an abundance of flowers for myself, the church and my neighbors until late in October, as they stand light frosts.

Allegany Co., N. Y. Mrs. G. H. Strait.

is the Poppy Orientale. The seeds are almost as fine as powder, and one can hardly imagine the plant coming from them. The foliage is large and fern-like, and beautiful enough for a place in the border, even if there were no flower. But when the flower comes no one sees anything else, and this is saying a great deal, for the blossoms open in June.

We have had only one color, but there are several, I believe, and a mixed packet ought to give them. The seeds were so insignificant that proper care was not given them. The first year the plants were merely pretty ferny things, not very large; but the next spring there was no overlooking the great, handsome clumps. The flowers were flame-colored, single and bowl-shaped. They were also bowl-sized, much larger than tea cups. The petals were firm and strong, but they looked as if they had been cut from some choice crinkled China silk. At the base they were jet black, and in the bottom of the "bowl" rested a great pompon of fine silvery silk, slender as spider web. As cut flowers these wonderful blossoms lasted a week in water. Every year the plants come up in larger clumps; but though we have saved the seeds, none have germinated. These Poppies are simply grand, and I am trying to-day to choose my adjectives with great care, because I want you to "prove them true."

Wallflowers, Foxgloves and Canterbury Bells bloom the second season, and then they are likely to appear no more. So it is well to sow a few seeds every spring, or better, perhaps, as soon as they ripen.

Nothing, not even Violets, is sweeter than the Wallflower. The flowers are cream and yellow and brown, like little scraps of rich fine velvet. And they are lovable, companionable, clean little things that you like to have near you. Sometimes the plants live several years, but it is best not to risk it. They are bushy, green-leaved things, a bit switchy sometimes, and about a foot tall. They are handsome, but not showy, and are good for cutting.

Foxgloves are very tall, and decorative and quaint. They bloom in long, graceful spikes, and make an attractive picture of their small corner. The flowers are large, thimble-shaped, and the colors are shades of lilac and purple, spotted and variegated in the prettiest way. Our grandmothers loved this flower, and its dress-up name is Digitalis. But I love homely names the best.

Canterbury Bells are too pretty for anything. If there is a clump in the garden, children find it the first thing. They call it "Cup and Saucer," and that is an excellent name, for many of the flowers are like cups set primarily in saucers. The cups are quite large, and hardly any plant has so many flowers in a given space. The colors are shades of white and purple.

Snapdragons bloom the first season, but they live in green clumps all the winter, and are ready for the first bright days. They are prettier than almost anything. But one would need the whole Magazine for even a beginning

of the things that ought to be said about the perennial plants. If your space is limited and your interest boundless, why not try a packet of perennial mixed seeds? This, with a few packets of the sorts you know you want, ought to give you a good start, and you could see many varieties and judge of their merits. Somehow I can't get over the fascination of a paper of mixed or "Wild Garden" seeds. We had one last year, and all sorts of queer things came up. It was from Park, too. The bed now is full of rosettes of green, some that we never saw before. And many bloomed last summer.

E. F. W.

Iredell Co., N. C., March 20, 1913.

Lilies in North Carolina.—I grow bulbs for the mere pleasure of seeing them develop and bloom, and I wish to speak of my success with *Lilium Candidum*. It is not subject to disease in this section, and the Lily disease that has been affecting this Lily must be more or less local. I raise bulbs to perfection, and transplanted about 100 in September. They were the largest Lily bulbs I ever saw. They come up in old beds everywhere. All Lilies, so far as I have tried, with the exception of *Lilium Harrisii*, have done well.



E. H. Horn.

Lincoln Co., N. C., Nov. 19, 1912.

Red-fruited Elder Poisonous.—Mr. Editor:—I have been a reader of your Magazine for several years and enjoy your letters to the children very much, but am surprised that in your description of *Sambucus pubescens*, or red-fruited Elder, in your February letter, you failed to give warning of the deadly poison contained in the fruit. I have known of children being very sick from eating the berries. The plants are quite common around here, but are cut down as a dangerous weed. It is true the wild birds are very fond of them, and they do not seem to hurt birds, but they are as fatal to human beings as the Nightshade.

Mrs. Ada E. Evans.

Brookton, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1913.

Growing Sweet Peas.—I have a trellis about twelve feet long for my Sweet Peas. I have a smooth, round fence post placed at each end, and some old wire fence five feet high, which is much better than netting, because it can be put up more firmly and will not sag. The Peas are planted in a trench four inches deep, and the dirt filled in as they grow until nearly full. The Peas are planted on the south side, and other flowers as Cosmos, Dahlias, etc., on the north side of the trellis. The dirt in the trench is kept rich by working in manure each fall.

Seneca Co., O.

F. E. Spencer.

FLOWER NOTES FOR MAY.

IF YOU are going to have annuals in your flower garden scheme this summer, now is the time to sow the seeds that have not already been started in flats indoors. There are plenty of annuals that any one can raise and not give them a great deal of time and attention either. Busy housewives can find rest and pleasure in plenty in a bed or border of these hardy, sturdy, brilliant things.

Try Petunias, for instance. Nothing can exceed the richness and variety of coloring that a bed of Petunias can yield. Yet the seeds can be sown in a prepared bed or border after frost is done, and with an occasional watering to keep the small plants from drying out, and later when the hot, dry days come, you can have a regular "Solomon in all his glory" bed of flowers.

Portulaca is a fine, take-care-of-itself plant, too. A pan of seeds, sown early, will soon come into bloom; and given plenty of sun and not too much water—some say none, but I give some in extreme drouth—every morning will show you a bright spot of silky, brilliant flowers until frost cuts them down.

For edgings Sweet Alyssum or Candytuft is good, the former being the lower growing plant. A bed of Geraniums with these white flowers all around it is something to gladden the heart and eyes of every beholder, to say nothing of its proud owner.

Salvia seeds should be sown early. They are slow growing and come into bloom rather late, but are bright and pretty, and when they do bloom well are sufficient reward for the extra pains of starting them indoors early in



PLANT OF SALVIA.

the spring. The most shapely plants can be taken up in the fall, too, and will be nice in the window for some time. I have kept them over winter this way, and put them out in beds in the spring, thus getting an extra early start for the next year's bloom.

Cosmos will often self-seed, and you can find splendid sturdy little plants in the grass

about last year's stalks, better and stronger than those you nurse so carefully in a seed pan or flat. The newer dwarf kinds are earlier than the old tall sorts, but both are lovely in their airy beauty and delicate colorings or pure white. They are so easily grown, and so grateful for any extra attentions that they should be included in the spring plans and plantings.

"Corn planting time" is the time for setting out the Gladiolus bulbs that are going to flaunt their beautiful banners of bloom later on in your garden. Set them deep, six inches if the soil is light and dry, and you will have no more trouble with them as to watering or tying up to keep them from falling over, as they might with shallow setting. A small collection of your favorite colors will give you a start; and next year you will have, with ordinary care and luck, three bulbs for every one you set this spring. For while they are attracting your attention to their fine stems of thickly set flowers, they are slyly working away under ground, energetically increasing the bulb supply for another season.

Atco, N. J.

Cora S. Day.

Chinese Sacred Lilies.—On Christmas day, 1912, I received two medium-sized Chinese Sacred Lily bulbs. I potted them that day in good rich earth. I did not set them away in the dark, because they had commenced to grow, having leaves three inches long. How they did grow! I gave one to a dear friend who loves flowers, and the one I kept was in blossom in one month, having four flower stalks, with clusters of pure white flowers with light orange cups. But oh, the fragrance! It is beautiful. Next year I shall try to have half a dozen bulbs in blossom at different times. This Lily has been in bloom for two weeks and the flowers are still fresh and fragrant.

Ima.

Geauga Co., Ohio, Feb. 6, 1913.

Sweet Peas.—I have excellent success with Sweet Peas. I plant them by the side of a woven-wire fence and use the same ground year after year, fertilizing it with wood ashes in the fall. I plant in March or April, in trenches, first soaking the seeds for a few days. It was about the second week in April this year when I planted them, and the plants bloomed before the 4th of July and continued in bloom till past the middle of October.

Fayette Co., Iowa, Nov. 12, 1912.

Aunt Jane

Pansies in Mississippi.—One spring I planted a package of Pansy seeds north of our house. The plants did not bloom very much all summer, and grew but little; but in the fall they began to grow. I took them up before real cold weather and put them in a warm, sunny bed. The next spring and summer my Pansy bed was a sea of beautiful up-turned faces on a bed of green.

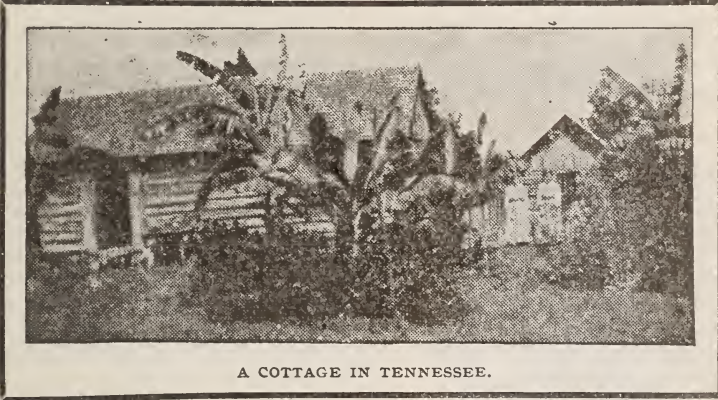
Mrs. M. Rugg.

Prentiss Co., Miss., Nov. 15, 1912.

THE HUMBLE COTTAGE.

ABOUT AMARYLLIS

A SUBSCRIBER in Tennessee sent me a photograph of a humble home in his vicinity adorned with flowers of a tropical nature, and some showy garden flowers. The photograph was so quaint that an engraving was made from it, so that those who are interested in flowers may see how even a humble dwelling may be turned into a pleasant home by a few seeds and plants well cared for. These people are as proud of their dwelling as the wealthy man who lives in an expensive castle, and the happiness derived from it may be greater than that derived from the most expensive dwelling in the highest style of adornment. Take away the flowers and the home would hardly be worthy to be classed as a home; but with the beauty which nature has provided, and which can be secured by anyone, no matter how poor, even a dingy stable can be turned into a human abode, where joy and happiness and peace and love may reign supreme. We rejoice in the beauty of the flowers which a Gracious Hand has bestowed, and we rejoice in the influence for good to the human family that these plants and flowers freely exert. It is indeed a fact that a house or shelter becomes a home in the true sense when it is adorned with plants and vines and flowers, and these may be grown so cheaply from seeds that they are within the reach of even the poorest of the human family.



A COTTAGE IN TENNESSEE.

Double Daisy.—From a packet of Double Daisy seeds I raised twenty-one plants and only two were alike. The flowers were mostly double, of various sizes, and of all colors from pure white to dark red. I had much pleasure in watching for the plants to come into bloom to see what kinds they were. They bloomed until winter. As they are hardy the flowers will begin to show again early in spring.

Mrs. B. A. Meinert.

Pottawatomie Co., Okl.

A Grand Bed.—If the flower friends will just get a good selection of Petunias, and put a border of Sweet Alyssum around the edge, they will have a grand bed, and one that will bloom abundantly throughout the season. Try this and see.

E. B. W.

Sullivan Co., Mar. 12, 1913.

NEVER yet in my life have I taken a floral magazine in my hand but I first turned through it to find a line on the care and culture of Amaryllis. My mind goes out first of all to these lovely plants. And now, ladies, you can all come in and see my beautiful Aigberth Amaryllis blossoms, the dark crimson, velvet ones, as the white one so far refuses to show signs of bloom. Why it is I cannot tell. I know it is something I have done to it that keeps it back. I'll surely be disappointed if it does not bloom for me. I am so proud and glad when the surprisingly beautiful flowers open for me, for so few persons have ever seen such fine flowers. I'll have to ask our Editor for a prescription to make it bloom. I will say, however, that I am having fewer blossoms on my Amaryllis this spring than I usually do. I might tell you that one Aigberth Amaryllis I have is ten years old and has never failed to bloom annually. This year

I am going to ripen some seeds on it, and if I succeed in raising some seedlings and seeing them bloom, I'll be so happy. I have often ripened seeds on other plants of Amaryllis, planted them, and I think every

seed came up; but after that would come failure—all my own doings, as I'd change houses or towns, or in some way neglect them. These new ones I shall look out for. I am now wishing for a pink one. I know there is a pink Amaryllis, but I have never yet seen it.

Mrs. R. H. Love.

Rolla, Mo., April 15, 1913.

[Note.—Growers of Aigberth Amaryllis advise drying off the bulbs in the sun after the season's growth has been completed, then keeping them in a dry, airy cellar until the buds begin to push up from the bulb. It is generally known that blooming of Amaryllis depends largely upon the ripening of the bulbs. When once this is mastered the success of the cultivator is assured.—Ed.]

Nasturtiums.—Last spring I planted Climbing Nasturtiums to run over a low front fence, and all summer they were a perfect riot of bloom. As we have not had a killing frost here there are still a few flowers peeking out of the pretty foliage. They bloom so freely and are so fragrant that if I could only have three flowers Nasturtiums would be one of them.

Mrs. J. M. Sill.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 2, 1912.

ASTERS.

ONLY the Chrysanthemum rivals the Aster in popularity and beauty. The Asters are inexpensive, as the plants can be grown from seeds. They are so easily grown, and the flowers are so beautiful in color and form that every flower-lover should at least have a box of them. They transplant finely. I sow seeds thickly in boxes and transplant into other boxes or beds. I prefer the long boxes to the bed, as they can be moved and protected from the winds, and during a drouth they can be watered more easily in boxes than the beds, that is for about 100 plants. For more than this number the beds would be best. The blooming period of the Aster is short, as one variety blooms about two weeks; but I find I can prolong the display by planting the early, medium and late varieties. The early sorts are not so fine as those that bloom in August and September. For a succession of bloom seeds should be sown at intervals of three weeks, from the first of March until first of May. These both grow and bloom best under a low temperature, so in very hot weather, when grown in boxes, I can give them partial shade under a



CHRISTMAS TREE ASTER.

grape arbor, and here they receive all but the hot noonday sun. Where they receive the shade all day the plants are weak and spindling. Bottom heat for the seedlings makes spindling plants.

I find good rich soil with a little sand mixed in, and without any fertilizer, the best for starting the seeds, as stronger, thriftier plants can be thus obtained than with bottom heat. The slower growth makes the strongest plants of any kind. A rich, loamy soil is best for the beds, and this must be worked often, and plenty of moisture must be given.

The Aster, like the Chrysanthemum, produces the finest flowers where only a few are grown to a stalk. To do this pinch back to about six branches to a stalk, and allow only one bud on each branch; if good cultivation this makes long stems and large flowers.

There are the tall, medium and dwarf Asters. Victoria, Invincible, Comet and Perfection are all tall sorts, growing from 18 inches to two feet in height. Laura Jones.

Note.—The Christmas Tree Aster is of tree-like form and a late Aster of much beauty. The Im-

proved Hohenzollern Aster is one of the best, and makes a fine bed. Both are tall, and come in many fine colors. Of Dwarf Asters the Chrysanthemum Dwarf is still hardly surpassed. The plants grow a foot tall, and are covered with lovely double flowers.—Ed.

Plants in a Chicken Yard.—I wonder how many of the sisters have thought of setting flowers in a wood or chicken yard, where land is scarce. It is preferable to set out Dahlias, Zinnias and Cosmos, and lay heavy stones around the plants, so that the chickens cannot scratch them up, but do not waste your Balsam plants by setting them in a chicken yard, as the chickens will pick every bud off. Mrs. E. B. Judd.

Page Co., Va., March 12, 1913.

[Note.—If the plants are small the chickens would be likely to ruin them, unless they had plenty of green food to eat instead. The plants to be used may be grown in rather large pots to a size that would not be attractive to chickens. Castor Beans, Sunflowers, Polygonum orientale and Impatiens glandulifera are all tall and showy flowers that could be advantageously used in wood and chicken yards. They would not only serve as an adornment, but would be useful as shade for the chickens. All are easily grown from seeds.—Ed.]

Hoya Vine.—Dear Flower Folks.—Shall I tell you of a great gift I received a few weeks ago, a gift valued higher than if of money value, something money could not buy of me? A neighbor phoned me I could have her large Hoya vine if I would come after it. She had offered it to several, but no one cared for it, and she wanted the window that it usually covered for other plants. How proud I am of it. It is twenty years old, an immense plant, and a beauty; the leaves are so thick and waxen, and some have a few variegations of white. "It's a beautiful plant," I am sure you would say, could you see it. Ima.

Geauga Co., Ohio, February 6, 1913.

Gaillardia Grandiflora.—I would like to say to the Magazine readers that no one can make a mistake in planting hardy Gaillardia (Blanket Flower) seeds. I sowed a package in the spring of 1911; I think every seed germinated. Later I transplanted them, and by the last of May of this year they began to bloom. The large Daisy-like flowers of red and yellow have excited the curiosity and admiration of the passers-by. The bed is still as lovely as ever, and I found a seed-head that I had removed sprouting on top of the ground, in spite of dry weather. Mrs. C. E. Clark.

Hartford Co., Conn., Oct. 13, 1912.

Balsams.—We had a fine lot of Balsams last summer, the flower coming in many beautiful colors. We had the land rich, and the plants grew fast. We let some grow as they pleased, pinched off all but three limbs on some, and trimmed others to a single stalk. On these the flowers show better, as they were not hid by foliage, but wind blows them over worse than others.

Mrs. H. P. Rushing.

Biloxi, Miss., Dec. 4, 1912.

ROSES IN WISCONSIN.

THE Madame Jules Grolez, a red China Rose; William J. Smith, a creamy-white hybrid Rose, and Safrano, an apricot-yellow Tea Rose, are all Roses that should be given protection in Wisconsin and the Northern States. The protection may be simply to cover the base and stems of the plants with coal ashes, applying it just before the ground freezes in winter. After the coal ashes are placed, a covering of straw or rubbish, that will drain the water, should be applied, and this double covering should not be removed until danger from frost is past in spring. Each plant might be protected by placing a bundle of Rye straw around the stems and tying them secure at the top, so as to prevent access of water. As a rule Roses and other plants suffer more from cold winds and sudden changes of temperature than from any other cause. The suggestions given will enable the cultivator to protect his tender Roses successfully, even as far north as Wisconsin.

Lily Pest.—In some sections of the country the old-fashioned Canadian Lily is troubled with a pest which eats into a flower-stalk and destroys it before the buds have had time to develop. A remedy for this pest might be found in syringing the plant several times at intervals of three or four days, after the stems begin to develop, the material applied being lime and sulphur solution, one part to fifteen parts water, adding arsenate of lead in the proportion of one ounce to fifteen gallons of liquid. Recently the *Lilium Candidum* has been troubled more or less with a fungus or blight which is destructive to the foliage and prevents the development of the flowers. This liquid will be found valuable as a remedy for blight, as well as for the pest which eats into and destroys the flower-stalk.

Lily of the Valley.—Plants of Lily of the Valley increase so fast that they soon become crowded, and do not have sufficient vitality to throw up flower stems. The only remedy is to thin the plants, re-setting them every third year. They like a rather moist, rich, porous soil and partial shade. Fortin's Giant is one of the best for outdoor culture.

Asparagus Sprengeri Turning Yellow.—Usually when an *Asparagus Sprengeri* turns yellow it is an evidence that the plant needs a rest. Withhold water, keeping the soil barely moist for a month or more, then gradually increase the supply, when new shoots will push out from the older stems, and the plant will become more beautiful than ever.

Fuchsia Buds Dropping.—Fuchsia buds are liable to drop when the soil is kept too wet and becomes charged with acid. They are also liable to drop if a strong fertilizer is incorporated with the soil, or if allowed to dry out and suffer from the direct rays of the sun at midday.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.

THE old-fashioned Crimson Rambler is subject to mildew, which causes the leaves to have a whitish, curled appearance, ruining the beauty of the plant. The best remedy is to set the plant in an open, sunny situation and give it a trellis where the air can have free access to it. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture or lime and sulphur solution, in the proportion of one part solution to fifteen parts water, is more or less effectual in keeping off the disease; also lime and sulphur stirred about the roots will be found beneficial. Where the plant is annually affected with mildew, it is about as well to discard the old-fashioned Rambler and grow the Philadelphia Crimson Rambler, which is free from mildew. It is not advisable to purchase the old-fashioned Crimson Rambler when it is possible to get the Philadelphia Crimson Rambler, which is richer in color, more vigorous in growth, free-blooming, and not troubled with the fungus which is so destructive to the beauty of the common Crimson Rambler.

Narcissus and Hyacinths.—As a rule it is better to leave *Narcissus* and *Hyacinth* bulbs undisturbed after blooming in the garden. If they are young bulbs they will produce a finer display of flowers next season than they produced in the past. Some recommend lifting the *Hyacinths* after the growing season is over, keeping them stored in paper boxes in a cool cellar. This method will do no harm, but if the season is dry and the bed in a sunny situation it is unnecessary, and if the bulbs are left in the ground they will often do much better than if lifted and stored and re-set before cold weather comes. The majority of *Narcissus* are perfectly hardy and will increase in beauty from year to year. They do not require protection.

Peachblow Hibiscus.—This handsome pot shrub likes a rather warm temperature and a sandy, well-drained soil. Bedded out it will bloom all summer, and if taken to a sunny plant window it will keep up the display throughout the winter. It does not thrive in a poorly-ventilated situation, and will often die in a pit where some other plants will thrive. If possible it should be kept in a well-ventilated room during winter, watered sparingly unless you wish it to bloom, in which case it should have a sunny window, rather warm temperature and a moderate supply of water.

Fountain Plant.—*Amarantus salicifolius* is often known as Fountain Plant. It is very pretty when well grown. The long slender leaves showing various colors droop gracefully from the stem. It is easily grown from seeds. *Humea elegans* is also known as Fountain Plant. It is a biennial, growing five feet high, bearing the second season elegant, weeping panicles of flowers. It is also propagated from seeds. Both of these Fountain Plants are worthy of cultivation and should be more popular.

FLOWERS AS NATIONAL EMBLEMS.

IN MANY COUNTRIES a flower has been recognized as the national emblem, though, as a rule, heraldry, where it is in vogue, does not accept any floral emblem. France is the only European nation in whose national arms a flower has appeared. But her conventional Fleur-de-lis is so different compared with the actual flower, that it is difficult to say what it really does represent. It is generally taken, however, as meaning three Lilies or Fleur-de-luce, and, together with them, the mediæval French flag bore upon its field of crimson an oriflamme or golden sun, signifying no quarter.

The Narcissus from the earliest historical times has been the floral emblem of Greece, though the oldest one dating from the early centuries of the Christian era is that of Ire-



POMEGRANATE FLOWER.

land, the Shamrock, originally adopted by St. Patrick in the year 432 as a simile of the Holy Trinity, and from that time onward the national emblem of the green island of Erin. The Welsh emblem, that of a Leek, dates from the day of great victory obtained by the gallant Welshmen over the Saxon invaders in 513, when the exulting victors placed a leek in their caps.

Scotland's Thistle is of older origin than England's Rose, and was taken as the national emblem consequent of the dramatic defeat of the Danes in the reign of Malcolm I., 1000 A. D. The enemy, who had come down the coast of Aberdeenshire, were making to surround and storm the great castle of Stalness. When midnight approached they were crawling up, barefooted, so that no sound might betray the attack. The vanguard, on dropping down into the moat, found themselves not in water as they expected, but in the midst of prickly Thistles, which pierced their unshod feet, and caused them to yell. The sounds aroused the

sentinels, and the garrison assailing them the Danes had to beat a disastrous retreat.

England's national flower previous to the thirteenth century was generally regarded as the Yellow Broom. Not till 1455, at the time of the War of the Roses, was the Rose chosen—red for the Lancastrians, and white for the Yorkists—the union of the Roses being effected by subsequent marriage between the two rival houses.

The United States favors the Golden Rod, the deep yellow spikes of which grow in every hedgerow and thicket from California to the Delaware. Canada has chosen the Maple leaf, of which the lovely scarlet makes leagues of her forests all ablaze in autumn. Australia wears the Waratah, and New Zealand the Flannel Flower, while the United States of South Africa have donned the Lotus. But even as far back as 9,000 B. C., the Lotus is to be traced from the hieroglyphics as the emblem of Egypt's national being.

The Japanese for ages interminable have honored the Chrysanthemum as their flower, and have a special festival in its honor, termed Kikui-no-Sokhu; and China acclaims the Lotus Lily.

Spain long centuries ago selected as hers the scarlet blossom of the Pomegranate, an emblem as typical of her as the Spruce is of Norway, or the Holly berry of Denmark. Portugal rejoices in the White Violet, and Austria in the White Lily, both as dutiful daughters of the Church of Rome. Holland glories in the Tulip. Yet of all the countries there is one which must not be omitted—Switzerland. Hers is that flower peculiarly her own—one that too frequently takes toll of human life for plucking it from her cliffs. It is the Edelweiss.

A. Tegnier.

Dawes Heath, Rayleigh, Essex, England.

[Note.—Waratah is the common name of *Telopea speciosissima*, an Australian shrub growing from six feet to eight feet high, and bearing very showy crimson flowers. It is sometimes known under the name of *Embotrium coccineum*. It belongs to the Order Proteaceæ.—Ed.]

Scale on Asparagus.—Sometimes scale affects *Asparagus Plumosus* and *Asparagus Sprengerii*, and I will give my remedy. I do not cut off the beautiful branches, but wash them with good warm soap-suds of Ivory soap. This should be done every few months. This will promote growth and kill the scale. With me the result is satisfactory. I use a sprinkler or spray when applying.

Silverton, Oreg. Mrs. Louisa Heinz.

Cosmos and Verbenas.—Last spring I sowed a packet of mixed *Cosmos*, and had the finest large-flowered *Cosmos* I ever had. There were five shades of color, and the plants bloomed from August till November 3d, when they were killed by frost. From a packet of *Verbena* seeds I had five beautiful kinds. The plants are still blooming outdoors, November 14th. S. E. McClelland.

Dayton, Tenn., Nov. 14, 1912.

FORGET-ME-NOTS.

WHERE are the dear little innocent Forget-me-nots of our grandmother's garden that used to look up at us so appealingly and child-like as to remind us of a trusting, blue-eyed child? Gone, in this part of the country at least. I haven't seen any in years, although every spring I think I will get some seeds and sow them. You don't know how easily they are raised by sowing seeds, layering and division of the roots. Even the flower stems, if cut long and placed in water, and the water kept fresh, in a week's time will have tiny white thread-like roots all along the ends of the stems, and if

the flowers He named them and told each one its name. Then, as they all looked up in His face He asked each one to tell its name. Each one of them answered till it came the turn of the tiny little blue flower, but it could only hang its head and say, "Lord, I forgot." Then the Lord said to the gentle little flower, "Child, look up. I will give you a new name; it shall be Forget-me-not." Another legend is of the Puritan youth and maiden who, while they were walking along the top of a ravine, the maiden spying a tiny blue flower far down the decline, asked the youth to get it for her. But in doing so he lost his footing and fell to the bottom. As the bank gave way beneath his feet he tossed the flower up on top of the bank



A BLOOMING PLANT OF FORGET-ME-NOT (MYOSOTIS).

planted in a partially moist nook, and watered during severe dry weather, every stem will develop into a nice little plant. The color is so pleasing, and combines so well with other flowers that the plants should have an honored place in every garden. A bed of pink or crimson Roses, or pink perennial Phlox, with a border of blue Forget-me-nots, is a pleasing sight. They also make a very pretty combination with yellow Coreopsis or Daisies, or almost any yellow or pink flowers.

There are so many pretty little legends told of the Forget-me-not. The kindergarten teachers have a legend they tell the children of how it came by its name. When God made

at the maiden's feet, and said, "Forget me not!"

Mrs. J. E. Shaver.

West Sand Lake, N. Y., March 31, 1913.

[Note.—The Forget-me-not is known in catalogues as *Myosotis*. There are many kinds, differing somewhat in habit and color, and all are easily grown from seeds. The perennial sorts may be raised from seeds sown in the spring, but the biennial kinds do better sown in August, so that the plants may be well-established by winter, and able to endure the severe cold of the North. In the South early autumn sowing is also necessary, as the plants do not like the hot sun. A shady place along a stream of water suits them. For pots the dwarf varieties of *Myosotis alpestris* are preferable. They are also fine for edgings or borders. For a moist, shady place *Myosotis palustris*, the native perennial species, is lasting and beautiful.—Ed.]

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DOING GOOD AND RAISING A FLOWER.

BY OLD HURRYGRAPH.

EVERY PERSON can do some good in the world, if it is only to raise a little potted plant, or till a small 4x6 square of flowers. Each individual exerts an influence. It may be for the evil; it may be for the good. We were not created to live alone, and allow our surroundings to be as bare and as bleak as an unsodded hillside. Some men are good because it pays well; others are good for nothing; and to others nothing is good. Cultivate in the heart goodness, and around you beautiful flowers, as there is nothing more conducive to the pleasures of happiness than the cheery faces of flowers, and the sweet aroma of their presence. Call into action all the attributes of an affectionate nature, and then bestow some of it upon plants and blossoms.

There is a famous passage in the writings



SWEET VIOLETS.

of Rousseau, that great delineator of human character, which is as true to human nature as it is beautiful in expression. He says: "Were I in a desert I would find something to call forth my affections. If I could do no better, I would fasten them upon some sweet Myrtle, or some melancholy Cypress. I would write my name upon them, and declare that they were the sweetest trees in all the wilderness. If their leaves withered, I would teach myself to mourn; and when they rejoiced, I would rejoice with them."

Affection is not so much the means of happiness as its exercise is happiness itself. A person with no affection for doing good, no love for the true, the noble and the beautiful, is cut off from a great deal of happiness in this life, and has lost the bright jewel of the life to come. Do good to all men. You will feel better for it. The world will seem brighter and better. The birds will sing sweeter. The flowers will seem more fragrant. Your heart will feel lighter. If you have never done any good heretofore, or raised the tiniest flower, begin now, and thus secure to yourself the highest happiness that this life has to bestow.

Ofttimes you meet people who are despondent. They berate their condition in life. They appear as if they were looking at the world through blue goggles—everything seems blue. They are blind to the good that is around

them. They complain because they cannot see why they were created, and for what purpose they are living. Do good and you will begin to realize your mission on earth. To all such the lesson of the little Violet is applicable. And then just think what a source of joy it would be to you to have a little Violet bed, from which to send such sweet little messengers to those you know who are less fortunate. Said the little Violet once, as it shook off a dewdrop which weighed it to the ground: "I wonder what I was created for? I am so weak and small, surrounded by these leaves which shut me up from the gay world; bowed down under the weight of the morning dews, I must spend a worthless existence, unknown and uncared for. How I envy yonder Oak; how proud it stands; what cares it for the winds and storms! Its branches laugh and wrestle in the breezes that cause me to bow my head in fear. Even the cattle love its cooling shade, and there they rest from the burning sun. It has its work to do, while I—but hark! I hear the sound of thunder. I must hide my head beneath the shelter of these dark leaves until the storm of wind and rain is past."

An hour passed; the storm was over. Again the sun looked down upon the earth, refreshed by cooling rain. Lifting its dripping head the Violet gazed in wonder. The Oak, unable to bend to the storm, had yielded to a stronger power, and now lay shattered and prone upon the ground.

"My weakness has been my safeguard," murmured the Violet, in a subdued, shamed tone.

Just then a voice exclaimed: "Dear little Violet; just what I have been looking for," and a hand reached down and plucked it from its home among the leaves, and carried it tenderly to a sick girl's home. "See! I have brought you the first Violet of the season. It was the only one that I could find. Here, let me put it in this little vase beside your bed."

"How kind you are to find it for me. I love Violets so much." And a thin, pale hand reached out and took the vase, and gazed upon the little flower. "It is so sweet," she said. "It seems to bring new life and hope."

Once more the Violet was heard to murmur: "I was mistaken. I have a work to do. God has not created anything in vain."

Flowers are the most congenial companions a person can have. So cultivate them. They will make your life sweeter.

Durham, N. C.

Jas. A. Robinson.

An Alyssum Bed.—Last year I planted Sweet Alyssum in my Tulip bed, which was an old binder wheel laid on the ground and filled in with rich dirt, and around the outside it was banked up and sodded, making a raised round bed, which was very beautiful when the Alyssum got to blooming, as it was just a sheet of white all summer. Sweet Alyssum is truly an ever-bloomer.

Isanti Co., Minn.

Mrs. B. Jewell.

FLORAL POETRY.

MOON THOUGHTS.

Oh, Moon, Moon, Moon,
A-gliding through the sky,
You seem so near to me tonight—
So near; I wonder why.

And yet you're just as near to him,
Out on the great wide sea;
You're looking down upon him there,
As well as here on me.

Perhaps he's gazing up at you
Tonight, the same as I.
I wonder what he's thinking
As you, oh Moon, glide by.



Oh, Moon, look down upon him—
My brother on the sea—
And guide him as he's sailing
Safely back to me.

Tonight he seems less distant,
When I think, oh Moon, that you
Are looking down upon me,
And on my brother, too.

We both can gaze upon you—
Ah, true, the world is small;
He's near to me in spirit—
He's near me, after all.

Madison Co., N. Y.

R. F. Knapp.

WHEN LILACS BLOOM.

When Lilacs bloom, their purple sprays
With subtle scent the air perfume.
What splendor fills the summer days
When Lilacs bloom.

And flitting through the fragrant gloom,
The humming bird with breast ablaze.
Threads shuttle-wise the summer's loom!
When Lilacs bloom.

My loved one then with taste arrays
Her golden locks, while I assume
A lover's guise, and seek old ways,
When Lilacs bloom.

Shelbyville, Ind.

Alonzo Rice.

THE VIOLET.

It peeps from its leaves in innocence sweet,
This beautiful flower of my own;
Just a wee, tiny Violet, a treasure meet,
To lay at the foot of God's throne.

Zanesville, Ohio.

"Dee."

THEN AND NOW.

Two pictures on life's pages show—one is a prairie
[wide,
A gray sky stretching grimly down—alike on every
[side;
A lonely little cabin—like an island in the sea,
With wild grass growing by the door, but not a bush
[or tree.

The other is a landscape bright with fields of wav-
[ing grain;
A broad-winged Gothic cottage built beyond a wind-
[ing lane.
Vines climbing o'er its latticed porch, trees scat-
[tered here and there,
Beauty and bloom enlivening the clear, soft summer
[air.

A dainty wall of roses hems the pathway to the right;
Crimson and pink and yellow—palest blush and
[purest white,
Shrubs stand like quiet sentinels along the highway
[line,
And carpet-beds of annuals their brilliant hues com-
[bine.

The last displaced the first true sketch, and both
[were mine to know,
The cabin in the wilderness of many years ago;
The home that is our own today—so beautiful to see,
An evolution wonderful in retrospect to me.

It stands a tribute to the friend whose helping hand
[each year
Has stamped the honored name of Park on shrub
[and blossom here;
A tribute to the Magazine that walks and talks with
[flowers.
And pays due homage day by day through sunny
[summer hours,

Emma Eggleston.

Ingleside, Sumner, Iowa, April 3, 1913.

THE MAYTIME.

In the beautiful blue of morning,
In noontide's brighter glow,
With hint of summer show,
In flush of the golden gloaming,
In the pale stars softly shining,
Is the Maytime.

In light, dancing waves of ocean,
In west wind from forest and plain
That rollicking tumbles the main;
In the fresh, sweet exhilaration,
Of the scented gales's swift motion,
Is the Maytime.

In the rippling, laughing brooklet
With banks all sweet with flow'rs
That breathe of summer hours,
In fleecy, floating cloudlets
That flick the sky like wavelets,
Is the Maytime.

In the wreath of friendship's twining,
In roses red of love,
In peace—life's restful dove,
And oh, in my heart's glad chiming,
Where sweet content is dwelling,
Is the Maytime.

South Chatham, Mass.

L. Eugene Eldridge.

UNDER THE WHISPERING PINE.

Let me lie in the heart of the forest,
Under the whispering Pines,
Where a crystal brook is babbling
And a filtering sunbeam shines.
With a book, and a friend beside me,
Whose heart beats true to mine,
We'll live near the heart of Nature
Under the whispering Pine.

Ada, Okla.

Mary Babb.

OUR LINDEN TREE.

A perfume rare fills all the air
Where the Linden's branches sway;
Its creamy showers of fragrant flowers
Are wafting my thoughts away.

Refrain—

The whispering leaves of the Linden tree
Are calling the absent back to me
Whose presence my heart holds dear;
In the dim twilight of the coming night
Their voices I seem to hear.

Beneath its shade at eventide
Our happy family meet;
There we must part with grieving heart,
And with words of fond regret.

When autumn rain with sad refrain
Drips down with its fading leaves,
Its fragrance flown, its fruitage gone,
For joyous summer it grieves.

At winter's call its leaves will fall,
Its tossed boughs moaning in vain;
When spring shall come beneath the loam
It shall feel life's joy again.

Like springtime thrill and autumn chill
Our lives of pleasure and pain;
When summer's past through winter's blast
My times in God's hand remain.

The evening calm as soothing balm
Hath my wounded spirit healed:
As from above God hath in love
The Linden's life revealed.

Beyond earth's strife the tree of life
By the crystal river grows;
No parting word shall there be heard,
Nor sorrow an earth life knows.

Elizabeth A. Crandell.

Nacogdoches Co., Texas.

CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS.

As o'er the field I took my way
Slowly, at the close of day,
With aching brow and fevered brain,
And thoughts that sang a sad refrain,

Upon the air a perfume sweet
Brought to a halt my stumbling feet;
I looked, and lo! beside the way
A wealth of flowers in bright array.

I gazed enraptured, gathered fast.
An armful ere the day had passed;
Returned with heart made free from care,
Glad that I found them growing there.

Oh! beauteous flowers, thou hast brought to me
A message of cheer and purity,
Shedding thy fragrance with quiet grace
Where the Master Hand hath given thee place.

Miss E. Gracen Deeds.

Jumping Branch, W. Va.

FLOWERS OF SPRING.

Flowers of spring,
What joy they bring
To the soul bowed down in grief!
They light the ways to better days,
Assuring rest and peace.

In every flower
There's mystic power,
An emblem trite and true;
And in the glow, as bright they grow,
To cheer both me and you.

Athens Co., Ohio.

Mrs. A. Watkins.

THE LATEST VERSION.

"Don't come inside my parlor,"
Said the spider to the fly,
"The traditional invitation
I hereafter must deny.

"For I'm told by wisest sages,
In the most emphatic terms,
You're the essence of pollution
And an orphans' home for germs.

"With most evil of intentions
You go 'slumming' field and street,
And defying all conventions,
You will never wash your feet.

"So take care to leave no footprints,
But go carefully around.
Through my back yard at the kitchen door,
A welcome will be found.

"For I've made especially for you
The most sanitary trap,
So enticing and alluring
And so sure what'ere may hap!

"And I'll not keep you waiting,
But receive you on the spot,
And with swiftness and precision
I will give to you the 'swat.'"

Browder, Ky,

Nora Longest.

HEPATICA.

Where winds kiss softly sunny slope,
And lightly their sere grasses toss,
Hidden, there's nurtured future hope
Below the gray of lichen Moss.
Where prostrate lay the fronds of Fern
Near by beneath the Cedars old,
On whitening knolls one can discern
Hepatica's pearly blooms unfold.

A remnant of another year,
The Trefoil leaf remains yet green;
But brown stains show its growing sere,
The fur coats of new leaves are seen.
Beyond the woods stretch bare and brown,
The gray fence sags from the winter snow;
The sun on pearly blooms looks down,
Reflecting tints of rosy glow.

Aye, every spring, when I come here,
I find the knolls with blossoms white;
And not 'til then in all the year
Seems Easter after the winter night.
'Tis then I hear the brook's glad note,
The song of bird in bush and tree;
Melody on the breezes float
When the Hepatica blooms for me.

Grace Evangeline Libbey.

Somerset Co., Me., Jan. 7, 1913.

THE FIRST FLOWERS.

The Daffodil lifted her cup in the night,
And, with joy 'twas filled to overflowing,
When sable-winged darkness sought the west in his
And morning breeze kissed her she thrilled with de-
In the sweetness of living and growing.

The Hyacinth, white as the pure falling snow,
Or swinging its rich purple bells,
Growing as it does in the sod so low;
We hear not the voice of its chimes, but we know
Of the Creator's love it tells.

The Jonquill and Buttercup, side by side,
Arrayed all in golden splendor,
Sought not this wealth o'er the great world wide,
Nor in gaining it did they observe with pride,
But it came from their hearts deep and tender.

Mrs. A. J. Barron.

Gorman, Texas, Feb. 8, 1913.

MY SEED ORDER.

I turned the leaves over and over,
I read each printed line;
And then I looked at the pictures—
They all appeared so fine.
I wanted them all in my garden,
Each flower pictured there;
I thought of the many beauties
I'd have a generous share.

I placed on my list one packet
Of all there advertised;
And plants and bulbs without number,
And then—my list revised.
For I'd counted up my column;
The sum—well, I'll not say,
For I could never raise flowers
And also the cash to pay.

I crossed out the kind and packet,
And also the money due;
I marked off bulb and quantity,
And the list much shorter grew.
I looked at my dimes and nickels,
And my small garden patch;
I thought of the hens and chickens,
How many there were to scratch.

I again looked over my order,
I cut out more than half;
Plants and bulbs I cut out quite,
And then, well, you may laugh;
In the end I'd Sweet Peas and Fancies,
Nasturtiums, too, were there;
Only three kinds I'd ordered,
And these I'd give my care.

Small though the order I'd written,
There'd be a wealth of bloom,
And strength left to enjoy it,
The coloring and perfume.
My garden had shrunk and my fancy
Had to real facts come down;
Better a few and tended well
Than the weediest patch in town.

Grace Evangeline Libbey.

Somerset Co., Me., Jan. 7, 1913.

GRETCHEN'S GARDEN.

The swelling buds are turning pink
Upon the Apple tree;
The merry little Bobolink
Gives his evening concert free.

The Daffodils are in full bloom,
In the garden full of flowers;
The Violets laden with perfume
Make sweet the verdant bowers.

There's a little human flower
Working among the plants;
The sweetest bud within the bower,
But she looks at me askance.

To my pleadings she answers "Nay,
I only love my flowers;
Oh, please, go away
And leave these garden bowers."

Her wish I cannot obey,
I love the darling so.
I am there again next day,
To see her, and her flowers grow.

Greenville, S. C. Augustine C. Davis.

SUNRISE.

Is it a Rose unfolding, showing
A heart of gold;
Or a wonderful diadem, with
Jewels manifold?

Nay, there's a day beginning,
A sunrise and a dawn;
And 'tis its glowing radiance that
Falls my walls upon.

Grace Evangeline Libbey.

Somerset Co., Me., Jan. 7, 1913.

MAY.

Once, amid the wild flowers,
Sweet and waxen, fair,
Wandered my own dear love and I,
Free from grief and care.
Wondrous fair your bonny face,
Full of love and trust and grace;
Wondrous sweet your happy eyes,
Soft and blue as summer skies,
Wandered we through fields so fair,
Once, amid the flowers wild,
Free from grief and care
We passed love's golden day,
And laughed to hear the wild birds sing—
Oh life! so glad and gay!

Now, amid the wild flowers,
Sweet and waxen fair,
Wander I, my own dear love,
Bowed with grief and care.
Still and white your dear dead face,
In its resting place;
Strangely dim your eyes so blue,
Silent now your heart so true.
All alone with my despair,
Now, amid the flowers,
Bowed with grief and care,
I pass the old sweet way,
And weep to hear the wild bird sing—
Oh, life! so sad and gray!

Bolivar, W. Va.

Blanche A. Wheatley.

IF THE WORLD WOULD ONLY SMILE.

I used to think the world was good,
But I think now I misunderstood;
The world is good, earth, trees and air,
Beauty and good sun everywhere.
But people you meet upon the street
Look and act as ne'er a soul they meet.
It seems to me if they would smile,
Life might be truly worth the while.

But one may live 'mong city people,
Where wealth abounds and many a steeple,
And yet as well be on an isle alone,
Lost to the world, unseen, unknown.
Not the world afar, but across the way,
They live, and naught to each other say;
They look as though they were surely mad,
And thus the world seems very sad.

Brainerd, Minn.

Mary A. Wilson.

POPPIES.

Lovely Poppies, bright as gems,
Swaying on their slender stems,
With their silky petals bright,
Crimson, scarlet, pink and white.

When their graceful buds unfold,
Oh, what beauty we behold!
They fill our hearts with hope and cheer,
The hours in which they linger here.

Ah, soon, too soon, they're past and gone,
Like the rosy tints of morn;
But memories of their blossoms gay
Will linger on through many a day.

Stewartsville, Va.

Mrs. Rosie Quarles.

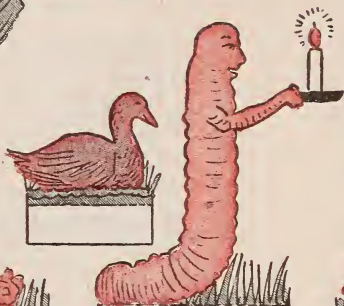
LIFE BETTER.

Life is sweeter, things look neater,
When the heart is right;
Sun seems shining, no one's whining
When life's skies are bright.

Kindness given makes a heav'n
And the shorter miles;
Like the flow'rs need the show'rs,
We do need the smiles.

St. Louis, Mo.

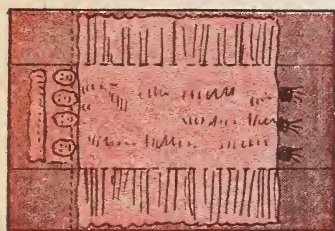
Albert E. Vassar.

MOTHER
NATURE

GLOW WORM



SPRING



SEED BABIES

BULB
BABIES

FROGS AND MICE

BEND
CENTRAL
DIVISION
OF THE
ENDS
UP

SPRING
FAIRIES

BREEZE



IBIS



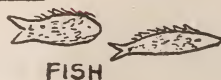
BEAR



RABBITS



SQUIRREL



FISH



LARKSPURS.

In the garden of my childhood,
Where the stately Larkspurs grew,
Colors swayed to gentle breezes,
Pink and white and brilliant blue.

Happy hours of sunny childhood!
Shout aloud the glad refrain—
When the Larkspurs' blooms we gathered,
Weaving friendship's fairy chain.

Long have passed those days of childhood!
In our distant Southern home,
The wild Larkspur nods a welcome,
As on mountain side we roam.

And adown the years, in fancy,
Laughing voices come again,
As we twine the Larkspur's blossoms
Into friendship's fairy chain.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Helen M. Whiting.

SPRING.

SPRING threw a green veil over her arm and started forth from the Home of the Seasons.

It was a bright, cold day, and the hills of the Earth World were white with snow, and the ice-bound streams and lakes lay between bare Poplars and Willows, and green Pines and Firs.

So far, Winter held sway. He held a spotless mantle around him and wore a glittering crown of ice. He met his sister coldly, and although she was warm hearted and merry his frown made her cry. Her tears melted the snow on the mountains and the ice on the rivers. Then Winter went haughtily back to the Home of the Seasons.

"Why do you weep, Spring?" asked Breeze, driving the clouds away. "I will help you if I can."

This made Spring brighten up, and she whispered:

"Blow your warm breath over the fens and marshes; call the birds from the Southland; and tell the Sun to prepare the Earth World for Spring."

Breeze sped on her mission, and Spring at once passed under the ground into a long, dark corridor or hall. At first it was so cold and dark that she was frightened. She stumbled up against a little bed, and in doing so she awoke the Glowworm.

The Glowworm lit its light and asked her who she was and what she wanted.

"Oh, good Glowworm," she cried, "will you help me? I am Spring, and I want to awaken the grasses and flowers, but I can't find them in the dark."

"I will go with you with my light," said Glowworm.

By the aid of the light Spring could see they were in a long, low, narrow corridor, with many doors on each side.

"I suppose I may as well go in here," said Spring, opening a door.

This opened into a small, cozy room with a row of beds on each side, and in those beds slept many funny summer babies. Some were

brown, some were red, some were black, and some were white. Some were round and some were square, while others were triangular, and others were flat. Some were big and some were little. Some had feathery wings, and some had hooked claws.

While Spring looked at the sleeping babies, the door opened and in came a beautiful lady in a green dress.

"Who are you?" asked Spring.

"I am Mother Nature," said the wonderful lady, "and these are the little seed babies that Autumn put to bed when she left the Earth World. Some are root babies. These are grass babies. These are Violets, these are Buttercups, and these are Cowslips," and the wonderful lady went on down the line of sleeping babies, naming them as they came, until she had named all of them. Then she said, "Now, Spring, you must send them up to beautify the upper world," and with that she left the apartment.

So Spring awoke the little grass babies and told them that the frost and snow were gone and the sun was shining brightly. So the babies awoke and crept up through the brown earth ceiling and entered the Earth World, where the Spring fairies gave them queer garments to wear.

"Now, little Buttercups and Violets, it's time for you to wake up," said Spring. "Here is a pretty gown for each of you, and when you blossom my fairies will paint your flowers." So the Buttercup babies and Violet babies, and many more also, entered the upper world. The marsh plants entered the marsh, and the mountain plants went to the mountains. Then Spring went to another room where green frogs, gray toads, and furry mice and moles slept. So Spring said:

"Wake up, little mice. The sun is warm and the grain is growing."

The mice hurried to the upper world, and Spring awakened the moles and frogs and toads; and so she went from room to room awakening the late seeds and the little bulbs and insects. Then came the squirrels, rabbits and badgers. Then Spring herself entered the upper world. She awoke the deer in the woods, and the bears and red squirrels in their tree caves. The otters, beavers and fish were called to the streams.

Then as Spring prepared to leave for the Home of the Seasons, she glanced over the world. The trees were green. The lakes were full of fish. On the banks ranged the deer and wild horse, while the buffalo galloped over the prairie.

"It is beautiful," said Summer. "You have brightened the earth. It seems I have naught to do."

"Think of Him who made the earth," said Spring. "I had naught to do."

Vivian Swanson.

Fallon, Calif., March 24, 1913.

THE SOLACE OF A FLOWER.

ROSA RUBIGINOSA.

"Cherish some flower be it ever so lowly."

SHE WAS a modest little woman forced to go out every day to earn her living in one of the great government departments at Washington. Her youth was past, and with the exception of a cousin or two in a distant State, she had no relatives to furnish her with continued interests in life.

A colorless existence to contemplate when the day's work was over and she sat alone in her boarding house room for the few hours between dinner and bedtime.

Had she grown melancholy and reserved it would have been pardonable, I think. But no, with a child-like trust in God, cheery of face, and friendly of tongue, she seized upon everything which could bring a note of brightness into her life.

Loving flowers with a passionate ardor, and denied even a strip of God's earth in which to grow them, she made many attempts to cultivate plants in her own room, but her one window looked toward the northeast; in its cold light they put forth only pale, sickly stalks.



DWARF MORNING GLORY.

She craved bloom and color, but, better than nothing, she watered and cherished the green growth of a pot of moss.

At last she succeeded with an experiment, and I pass the plan along to some

other lonely woman with similar longings for life and beauty.

In the very early spring she planted some seeds of the Dwarf Morning Glory in a pot. In due time they came up, and put forth leaf after leaf. She made a little trellis for them out of sticks and string, to which support they took kindly, soon covering the unsightly foundation with a thick growth of healthy leaves. One day she discovered a bud, which, after much uncertain, eager watching, one morning opened its rose-colored chalice to her delighted eyes. After that, life held new comfort for her.

She had found just the flower she "long had sought," hardy, lavish of bloom, opening at just the right hour for her enjoyment.

Every morning she went eagerly from her bed to the plants, and gazing into the depths of the new blossoms almost certain to be awaiting her, she breathed her prayer of gratitude and went forth to her daily duties with a cheered spirit uplifted to the giver of all good, and saying in her heart "He who careth for the flowers will much more care for me."

Lida C. Tulloch.

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1913.

I HAVE just read in the March number of the Floral Magazine Mrs. F. Black's "Note on Rosa Rubiginosa from Seed." I wish she might take a stroll with me and see acres of ground covered with the plants growing so close together that one can scarcely force his way through them. Of course, they are very beautiful when in bloom, and when covered with red fruit in the autumn. I love their fragrance, too. If they were not such a nuisance here, we would appreciate them. They ruin sheep's wool, and often I find a sheep or an Angora goat hopelessly tangled in the Sweetbrier bushes. They surely do not grow and spread in Michigan as they do in Oregon, for no one would think of planting a Sweetbrier Rose bush here, where men are often hired to dig them up. Some of the early pioneers brought the seeds with them from their Eastern homes, and from those few seeds they have spread all over western Oregon, and are very hard to destroy. Laura E. Hunt.

Douglas Co., Oreg., March 23, 1913.

My Christmas Cactuses.—I have two Christmas Cactuses which bloomed this winter. The smaller one had between fifty and sixty blooms. It began to bloom before Christmas, and still has one blossom, so it has bloomed more than nine weeks. The larger one I kept upstairs till nearly Thanksgiving. It had upwards of ninety blooms, which came out about all at once, and formed nearly a solid mass of red, but did not last as long. I suppose this was because I kept it upstairs, where it was cooler, until the buds were pretty far along. Not a bud dropped off before blooming. It is easily cared for.

Janesville, Wis.

Nellie Dickson.

A Block of Sweet Peas.—We live in the center of a block, where all the neighbors joined and made a pretty boulevard, 20 feet wide, of grass and trees. In the two-foot space between the sidewalk and fence I planted Sweet Peas and Sweet Alyssum. This makes a whole block of Sweet Peas, and from the 25 cents' worth which one sows on two lots, hundreds and hundreds of blooms are picked each season. Mrs. C. L. Simmons.

Fremont Co., Wyo., Nov. 19, 1912.

Four-O'Clocks.—I had good luck with Four-O'Clocks last summer. I had white, yellow and pink ones. They were blooming freely when the frost killed them. They are easily raised from seeds, and are old-fashioned fragrant flowers that are generally admired.

Florence Pierce.

Ireton, Iowa, Nov. 10, 1912.

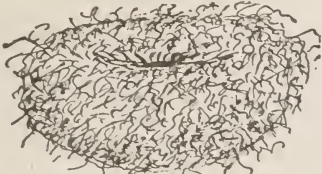
A Big Four-O'Clock.—I have some Four-O'Clocks, and one plant is three feet high and four and a half feet around. It has white and yellow flowers on the same stalk, and the flowers are three and one-third inches across.

Mrs. John Feiber.

Buffalo, N. Y.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS AND GLOXINIAS.

THIS charming class of Begonia is perhaps the handsomest of all summer-flowering tuberous-rooted plants, with the exception of Gloxinias. They are deserving of much greater popularity. Either as bedding plants or grown in pots their varied colorings are unique, vivid and gorgeous. Flowers of the largest tubers are of immense size and great substance. From the first opening bud in spring until frost arrives they are a brilliant setting to any garden. The fringed yellow, crested crimson, double pink, crested pink and white are all fine.



Tuberous Begonia

A good way to start them is in sand or Moss, till growth starts sufficiently to be sure which is the top. I would advise getting the largest tubers, closely following the directions sent with these bulbs.

Tuberous Begonias and Gloxinias well repay one for the care bestowed upon them. Start in pots, with enough sun and air to make them grow stocky. When danger from frost is past set in the yard and shade from hot sun. A good soil may be prepared of leaf-mold, sand and well-rotted cow manure, well mixed. Pile grass clippings and scrapings of walks and let it remain until next spring. This will be a fine potting compost. You cannot be disappointed in the beautiful flowers, also the exquisite foliage. Try them. Ruth Twombly.

Orleans, Vt., April 7, 1913.

Success With Dahlias.—I want you to know of my success with Dahlias from seeds, also from bulbs. I sowed the seeds in a box, and in just five days they were strong and vigorous plants. As soon as they were large enough to transplant I put them in well-worked, loamy soil. They grew rapidly, never faltering, and very soon were a mass of buds and bloom. I have grown them from the bulbs. These I planted when my husband planted his Potatoes. They also proved a success. I prefer the show and decorative Dahlias.

Ruth Twombly.

Orleans, Vt., April 7, 1913.

Double Petunias.—My double Petunias this year were just fine. I had four different shades. One was a clear soft pink, and so silky; one was red, fringed with white, and another was a grand big purple, that was just full of bloom from the first of July till the middle of November. There were three double white ones, and they all bloomed so long and withstood the hot, dry weather so well during the summer. Mrs. Emma Isaacs.

Cherokee Co., Kans.

GRAFTING LILAC.

A FEW YEARS ago while grafting in the spring the idea came to me of grafting a white Lilac on to a purple one. I am very fond of the white Lilac and thought this would be a good way to secure a bunch. I secured some sprouts or summer scions from a neighbor and grafted five or six small branches, using cleft grafting. After a long time one scion started and made a vigorous growth. Doubtless the failure of the others to start was due to my poor work. I have taken good care of this branch, and last spring it had several beautiful blossoms on it. This spring I intend to try grafting a Tomato on to a Potato.

Mary E. Benedict.

Crown Point, N. Y., March 26, 1913.

Asters.—For the past two years we have reveled in Asters. As we had had no previous experience with them, we planted a rather generous amount of seed, so when September saw them in bloom, the bed was a great mass of beauty; all colors—single and double, tall, short and medium varieties, all growing to such perfection that it simply seems impossible for plants to do more. During the growing season they had been within reach of the garden hose, and liberal watering with thorough cultivation resulted in luxuriant growth and, later, a splendid harvest of flowers.

Marion Co., Ore.

J. C. Zinser.

Alyssum in the House.—I wish to tell my experience with a packet of Little Gem Alyssum. I sowed them in spring, and six fine plants rewarded me, which bloomed profusely all summer. I potted one in a swinging basket for a south window, and it now has two hundred blooms, which, with the dainty fragrance, make it a lovely ornament in the house, and my friends declare it to be superior to the regular kind. Had I only potted them all, I would have had some desirable Christmas presents for my friends.

Parker Co., Tex.

Mrs. J. T. Tucker.

Late Cosmos.—I planted a package of Cosmos last season, and now, November 14, they are a mass of beautiful bloom of so many different colors, after other people's plants have almost quit blooming and other flowers are gone.

Mrs. J. S. Denton.

Mesa Co., Col., Nov. 14, 1912.

Sweet Alyssum in California.—I have had grand success with Sweet Alyssum. Mine blooms the year 'round. In the summer, if it gets dry and stops blooming I just give it a pail of water, and in a little while it is as pretty as ever, and when the rains come in the winter it is like a bank of snow.

M. E. W.

Edenville, Cal., Nov. 23, 1912.

Salvia Lactea.—*Salvia Coccinea lactea* is something to be admired. The plants bear an abundance of pure white flowers throughout the summer and fall.

N. B. Alcorn.

Smithville, Tenn., R. 2.

Dear Mr. Park:—I thought I would like to write to you, as Mamma has taken your Magazine for a long time, and I love it very much. I am 13 years old, have light hair and blue eyes. I am in the sixth grade at school. I live on a farm and love flowers very much. I am also fond of birds. Mamma has lots of pretty house plants. My brother Frank has a very nice flower garden, and last summer he had some beautiful plants. I take music lessons on the piano. Postals exchanged.

Freda Latham.

Orient Point, L. I., N. Y., March 12, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farm boy 15 years old, and I like farm life better than town life. I have been a subscriber to your Magazine for almost three years. I had it renewed the last time in my sister's name, but I like it none the less for that. I think it a very good paper. I am too busy in summer to care for flowers, but I like them just the same. Like Mr. T. Parks, I can truthfully say that I do not chew, smoke or drink. Postals exchanged. Albert Schnebelt.

Battle Creek, Mich., R. 7.

Dear Mr. Park:—I live on a farm and have many pets, including a Canary, Collie dog named Rex, a driving horse named Beauty, a calf, a sheep, and four cats. I am a great lover of flowers. My favorites are Pansies, Roses and Carnations, also Violets. I am 14 years old. Postals exchanged.

Ruth M. LaBaron.

Bridgewater, Mass.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl eight years old, I live in the country. My papa is a merchant. We have five Jersey cows and a nice horse and buggy. We have a large bunch of fine hens, and they lay all winter. I have five large dolls. I help Mamma care for baby sometimes. Brother Othum and I boarded and went to school 100 miles from Mamma and Papa, and for three months we never saw them. Voncila Bryan.

La Reu, Miss., March 19, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl 14 years old. We have a farm of 320 acres. I have lots of pets. I like to milk cows and have milked ever since I was seven years old. I do not like to milk a cow that kicks. I have a pet colt named Lady. I like farm life better than city life. Bernice E. Davis.

Richardson, Wash., March 7, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a country boy 13 years old. We have 100 acres. I go two miles to school. I have three brothers older than I am. I love flowers and birds. We live near a creek which has fine fishing in it. Postals exchanged.

Ozark, Ark., R. 4, March 19, 1913. Roman Keith.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farm girl 13 years old and love flowers. My favorites are Pansies and Sweet Peas. My mother has taken your Magazine for 20 years and we like it very much. I have a little grey pony named Nellie and a dog named Shep. I have an organ and take music lessons. I have a fine flock of White Pekin ducks.

Lavada Gibson.

Laurel, Neb., R. 3, March 19, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farm girl 12 years old and enjoy the Children's Letters. I will answer the riddles given in the March number.

Patch upon patch and hole in the middle.—Chimney.

House full, yard full, can't catch a bowl full.—Smoke.

Elma L. Williams.

Humestown, Ia., R. 1, March 18, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a boy eight years old and go to school regularly. I have a dog which I can drive. Last winter I hitched him to my sled and had many a sleigh-ride with him. I enjoy playing marbles very much.

Wannakee, Wis.

Bennie Daentl.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl 11 years old and live on a farm. I have a pet puppy that can sit up, speak and shake hands. I love flowers, birds and music. I have a playhouse in the orchard under a large Apple tree.

Pearl Merrifield.

Rose City, Mich.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl 9 years old. I have light brown hair and deep blue eyes. I go to school every day. I am in the seventh grade. I enjoy the Magazine.

Maudie Combs.

Haney, Okla.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a country boy 12 years old, and go a mile to school. My father takes your Magazine and I enjoy it so much I can hardly wait for it to come. I love birds and expect to build some houses for them this spring. I put up two last summer. I had them in the Apple trees. I have a few hens of my own, so has my brother.

Joseph Brown.

Shiloh, Me., March 15, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 15 years old and am a senior in the High School. I love all kinds of flowers and we have many every summer. I am also interested in wild flowers and have a number of specimens.

Esther LeFever.

E. Greenville, Pa., March 28, 1913.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Spare the Birds.—Mr. Park: In every paper and magazine we see where people are blaming the cats for killing the birds. Now, I want to say right here that if birds were killed only by cats there would be lots of them. Here in our town there are boys who do nothing but run around with a gun trying to kill every bird they see. Soon there will be nothing but English Sparrows, and if the cats killed the song birds why do they not kill the Sparrows? They are here all winter, and there are more of them every year. Why do the cats not catch them?

Mrs. E. Smith.

Newpaltz, N. Y., April 14, 1913.

[Ans.—The cat does not catch English Sparrows simply because they are inaccessible. Even the boy with the gun cannot often get a shot at a Sparrow. When he does he is so far away that he cannot hit it. That is the reason he shoots song birds—he can get nearer to them. However, it is almost criminal to knowingly let a boy shoot a song bird. If the law was enforced he would soon cease. The one who allows it is almost as bad as the boy who commits the crime.—Ed.]

Plant Pest.—Mr. Park: A little black fly troubled my Roses, and there is also a pest upon my Cineraria which is green when it is hatched out, but turns black as it grows older. I have tried everything I could hear of, but without avail. How shall I get rid of them?—Mrs. J. Guyton, Gratiot Co., Mich.

Ans.—Pyrethrum powder or insect powder, as it is sometimes called, is an effectual remedy for green fly, also for many other pests that trouble plant life. It can be secured at a drug store, together with a little blow-gun for applying it. Blow it upon the foliage, both above and beneath, applying it at intervals of from two to three days. The powder works upon the breathing organs of the insects and acts as a poison, while it will not affect human life. Another remedy for such pests is baking soda dusted over the infested foliage by means of a little dust bag.

A Blooming Shrub.—Mr. Park: When I was a girl my mother had in her yard a bush five to six feet high, which was covered with large leaves and large bluish flowers with a very red center. What was it?—Mrs. Addie Lyle, Beaver Co., Okla.

Ans.—The bush was probably a hardy Shrub, commonly called Althea, but which is found in catalogues as Hibiscus Syriacus. It may be grown either from seeds or cuttings. There are various colors, as red, lilac, white and variegated, some double and some single. The single-flowered ones are generally to be preferred to the double ones, as the red center is more conspicuous. They are hardy and lasting shrubs and bloom throughout the summer and autumn.

PICK THEM OUT

3 Plants 25 Cents, 7 Plants 50 Cents, 15 Plants \$1.00. By Mail, Prepaid. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

I OFFER a large collection of plants and shrubs for the window and garden or lawn, at a uniform price, and hope to receive orders from many of my friends this season. The plants are all in good condition. Many are valuable, and worth more than I ask, but I include them to keep the price uniform. Kindly look over the list this month and make up an order for yourself and friends. One plant alone 15 cents.

Special Club Offer. For an order amounting to \$2.00 I will mail 38 plants, your selection from the list, and with them will send the following splendid collection of named Chinese Pæonies, Park's Floral Magazine for one year included.

Pæony Humea Carneæ, extra fine, brilliant light red.

" **Lady Eleanor Bramwell**, silvery rose, splendid.

" **Boule de Nègre**, white, edged carmine, exceedingly beautiful.

" **President Roosevelt**, new, very handsome, glowing red.

" **Duke of Wellington**, soft primrose, extremely beautiful.

" **Snowball**, white, very full and handsome.

Any one of these Pæonies will be mailed for 10 cents, or the lot for 50 cents; or the collection (6 roots) will be included with any order for \$2.00 worth of plants sent me before the 10th of June.

May is a good month to buy and pot or bed plants. Please do not delay ordering. See your friends and make up a club at once. Why not get up a club order of \$2.00 worth and get the collection of Pæonies free? Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lanc. Co., Pa.**

Window Plants.

Abutilon, in variety
Acalypha triumphans
Macafeana
Achania malvaviscus
Achyranthus, in variety
Formosum, yellowish green
Gibsoni, pinkish green
Emersoni, pink and bronze variegated
Linden, bronzy red
Ageratum, Victoria Louise
Dwarf, dark blue
Dwarf, white
Swanley, blue, azure
Little Dorrit, yellow
Astromeria aurantiaca
Alternanthera, red
Golden
Alonsoa miniata compacta



Amomum Cardamomum

Note.—This is a handsome, delicately scented foliage pot plant of easy culture.

Anomatheca cruenta
Anthericum variegatum
Liliastrium major

Note.—This is a handsome foliage pot plant; the leaves are long and distinctly striped with pure white.

Antigonon leptopus
Antirrhinum, Snapdragon
Dainty Queen, pink
Fire King, rich scarlet
Striatum, distly striped
Yellow striped red
Yellow and orange
Rosea, fine rose
Coral red, new and fine
Romeo, new deep rose
Queen Victoria, white
Orchidifera, splendid

Note.—These are all improved

Snagdragons, and of the finest varieties. Fifty plants for a bed, only \$1.50. Not prepaid.

Aparagus Sprengeri
Plumosa nana fine pl'ts
Decumbens, new, lovely
Common garden
Begonia, in variety

Begonia, tuberous, double

White, yellow, orange,

rose, scarlet, red

Fringed white, yellow,

orange, rose, red

Bougainvillea glabra

Browallia speciosa, blue

Elata alba

Elata grandiflora

Boston Smilax, lovely vine

Myrtifolia, new, fine

Calceolaria scabiosaefolia

Calla, spotted-leaf

Compacta alba

Little Gem

Carex Japonica, Jap'n grass

Carnation, Margaret, white,

striped, yellow

Cestrum laurifolium, Jas-

mine

Chrysanthemums, show

varieties

W. H. Lincoln, yellow

Dr. Enguehard, pink

Golden Glow, fine yellow

J. K. Shaw, pink

Garza, white, fine single

Yellow Chadwick

Silver Wedding, white

Robt. Halliday, yellow

Maj. Bonnafon, yellow

Mrs. H. Weeks, fine white

October Sunshine

Pink Ivory, pink

Smith's Advance, white

Pacific Surprise, pink

Chrysanthemum frutes-

cens, yellow and white

Cineraria stellata

Cobcea scandens, vine



Coleus, Fancy, mixed

Beckwith Gem, brown

and pink, margined

Chicago Bedder, green

with gold veins

Fire Glow, glowing red

Fire brand, brown with

pink

Golden Bedder, golden

yellow

Coleus

Surprise, yellow, green

and pink

Her Majesty, red, with

gold border

Mrs. Hayes, pink, mot-

tered margin

Carmine Glow, gold and

pink

Sensation, fringed

Verschaffelti, a fine bedder

Trailing Gem, a new trail-

ing sort; fine for bas-

kets; color pink, green

and chocolate

Note.—I wish to call special atten-

tion to the Trailing Gem Coleus. It is

a lovely foliage plant, dwarf and trail-

ing in habit, and first-class for grow-

ing in pots or baskets. It is new and

rare, and will be found a very valu-

able addition to the list of choice easily-

grown foliage plants.

Commelyna Sellowiana

Crassula cordata, succulent

Cuphea platycentra, segar

flower, red and black

Miniata, white, rose and

red

Cyclamen, in variety

James Prize

Emperor William, red

Mt. Blanc, white

Atrorubrum, deep red

Roseum superbum

Giganteum, mixed

Cypella Herbertii

Cyperus alternifolius,

Water Palm

Note.—I can supply good plants of

this lovely water plant. Grown in a

large pot it attains great size, and is

Palm-like in appearance; a fine win-

dow plant; does well in shade.

Dahlia, Imperialis

Collarette

Coronata

Dolichos lignosus, vine

Dracæna indivisa

Eranthemum pulchellum,

blue

Eucalyptus Resinifera

Gunni

Eucomis punctata, a bulb

Eupatorium serrulatum

Riparium, white

Euphorbia heterophylla

red

Splendens

Note.—This is the Crown of Thorns.

The plants are thorny, and bear lovely

waxy carmine clusters in winter. Sure

to bloom.

Ferns, **Amerpohlii**, lace-like

Pierson Plume

Whitmanii, plumey

Scholzeli, dwarf

Ferraria Canariensis

Grandiflora alba

Pavonia speciosa

Ficus repens

Fuchsia, Black Prince and

other varieties

Geraniums, Zonale,

Single, white, rose, pink,

scarlet, crimson

Double, white, rose, pink,

scarlet, crimson

Ivy-leaved, Rose, Scarlet,

Crimson

Scented-leaved in variety

Heliotrope, white, light

blue, dark blue

Note.—Heliotrope do well bedded

out, blooming all summer, and per-

fuming the entire garden.

Heterocentron album

Impatiens, in variety

Ivy, Irish or Parlor

Note.—The Irish or Parlor Ivy will

grow in dense shade, and is a good

vine to festoon a room, or to cover a

wall that is always hidden, from the

sun. It is of rapid growth.

Jasmine Revolutum, yellow

Gracillimum

Grandiflorum, white

Justicia sanguinea

Velutina

Kenilworth Ivy

Note.—I offer fine plants of this

Ivy. For baskets or vases in a window

or place entirely excluded from direct

sunlight it is unsurpassed. It droops

Justicia sanguinea

Velutina

Kenilworth Ivy

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Justicia sanguinea

Velutina

Kenilworth Ivy

charmingly over the edge, and blooms freely. It is also good for carpeting a bed of Gladiolus or other plants.
Lantana, Yellow Queen
 Jaune d'Or, yellow-red
 Craigii, dwarf Orange
 Javol, pure white
 Leo Dex, yellow and red
 Delicatissima, Lilac
 Weeping
 Harkett's Perfection
 Seraphire, yellow and pink
 Lophantha speciosa
 Lemon Verbena
 Lopsia rosea
 Lophospermum scandens
 Mackaya Bella
 Mandevilla suaveolens
 Manettia bicolor
 Maurandya, mixed
 Mimosa, Sensitive Plant
 Mimulus Moschatus comp.
 Myrtus communis, Myrtle



Nasturtium, double scarlet
 Double yellow
 Double red
Nicotiana Affinis, mixed
Othonna crassifolia
Oxalis, Golden Star
 Lutea, yellow
 Buttercup, yellow
 Floribunda, white
 Floribunda, pink
 Rosea, rose
 Diepi, red
Peristrophe angustifolia
 variegata
Pilea Muscosa
Pittosporum undulatum
 Tobira
Rivina humilis
Ruellia Formosa

Makoyana
 Note.—*Ruellia Makoyana* is a lovely foliage plant and bears showy tubular carmine flowers in winter.
Russelia elegantissima
Salvia coccinea splendens
 Bonfire, large, scarlet

Note.—*Bonfire* bears large spikes of showy, rich scarlet flowers throughout the season. It is fine for beds. 50 plants for bedding, \$1.50, not prepaid.
Sansevieria Zeylanica

Note.—*Sansevieria Zeylanica* is a succulent foliage plant, upright and stately in growth, and appears well among other plants. It is of easy culture.

Selaginella Maritima, Moss
Senecio petastites
Solanum grandiflorum
 Jerusalem Cherry
Stevia serrata variegata
Strobilanthes Anisophyllus
Dyerianus, metallic red
Surinam Cherry



Swainsonia alba
Ten Weeks Stock, white
 Dark purple
 Light blue
 Crimson
Tradescantia, green and white
 Multiflora, brown and pink

Verbena hybrida, mammoth
Vinca rosea, red, white
 Trailing, variegated
 Wallflower, Parisian
 Ne-plus-ultra

Hardy Plants.

Acanthus mollis
Achillea, Pearl
Filipendula, yellow



Egopodium podagraria
Anemone Japonica
 Whirlwind, white
 Queen Charlotte, pink
 Honorine Jobert, white
 Rosea, also Alba
 Pennsylvania

Alyssum Saxatile
Anchusa Italica
Anthemis Kelwayi
Aquilegia, in variety
Aralia racemosa
Aristolochia tomentum
Arabis alpina

Note.—*Arabis Alpina* is a lovely spring-blooming plant; flowers white. In great profusion.
Armeria maritima

Asarum Canadensis
Asclepias tuberosa
 Atrosanguinea, red
 Incarnata, pink
 Cornuti, pinkish, fragrant
Aster, hardy
Baptisia Australis

Note.—This is a fine tenacious perennial with Pea-like foliage and long spikes of exquisite rich purple Pea-like bloom. A plant soon becomes a grand big clump. The flowers are succeeded by curious seed-pods.
Bellis Daisy, Double Giant, white, rose, red
Blackberry Lily

Note.—This is a fine, tenacious plant of the Iris family; flowers red, spotted, in clusters, succeeded by pretty Blackberry-like fruits. Generally known as *Pandensis Chinensis*,
Bocconia cordata
Bupthalamum cordifolium
Calamus acorus variegatus
Callirhoe involucrata
Calystegia pubescens
Cassia Marilandica
Cerastium grandiflorum
Carnation, Margaret, Red, Yellow
Centauria Montana
Chelone barbata, scarlet
Chrysanthemum in variety
 Hardy Crimson
 Prince of Wales, white
 Bohemia, yellow
 Salem, rose-pink
 Julia Lagravere, crimson
 Mrs. Porter, bronze
Cineraria Maritima Diamond, silvery foliage
Cinnamon vine
Clematis paniculata
 Montana
 Virginiana

Note.—I ask special attention to this *Clematis*.
 All bear elegant white fragrant flowers. All are vigorous, hardy, free-blooming. C. Montana blooms in spring; the others in autumn.
Coreopsis Lanceolata
 Eldorado
Crucianella stylosa
Delphinium in variety
Dianthus Deltoides
Dianthus, Pink, Baby
 Barbatus Chinesis
 Note.—The Baby Pink is very free-blooming, and the little flowers are beautiful.
Dictamnus fraxinella
Diclytra eximia
Digitalis, Foxglove
Epimedium grandiflorum
Erigeron aurantiaca
Erodium Manescavil
Eupatorium ageratoides
 Incarnatum, purple
Eulalia Gracillima
Fragaria Indica
 Note.—*Fragaria Indica* is a fine Strawberry-like plant with yellow flowers and crimson fruit that retains its beauty for some time. It is good to carpet the ground in dense shade, and for hanging baskets.
Funkia subcordata
 Undulata variegata
 Note.—*Funkia subcordata* is the beautiful White Day Lily. F. undulata variegata has elegant striped foliage, and is a superb edging plant.
Gaillardia grandiflora, red
 Grandiflora, yellow, eyed
Galega officinalis
Genista tinctoria
Geranium, Sanguineum
Hibiscus, Crimson Eye
Helianthus tuberosus
 Rigidus, Dr. Beal
 Note.—*Helianthus Rigidus*, Dr. Beal, is a splendid golden autumn flower, perfectly hardy, and deserving a place in every collection.
Hemerocallis, Lemon, Lily
 Thunbergii, later sort
 Dumortieri, orange
 Distichia, double, blotched
 Note.—*Hemerocallis Dumortieri* is the low-growing, free-blooming, early-flowering golden sort, elegant for a border. H. Flava is the fragrant Lemon Lily, blooming later, and H. Thunbergii is similar, but comes still later. All are tenacious and beautiful.
Hepatica triloba
Heracleum Mantegazzian
 Hoarhound, Herb
Hollyhock, Chater's Double
 Crimson, Golden, White, Pink
Houstonia cerulea
Hyacinthus candicans
Hydrangea arborescens
Hypericum Moserianum



Iris, German Blue
 May Queen
 Rosy Queen
Iris Florentine, White
 Blue, also Purple
 Mme. Chereau, blue

Iris
Pallida Dalmatica, blue
Pseudo-acorus yellow, Siberica atropurpurea
 Kaempferi, red
 Leopold II, white
 Glorie de Rotterdam
 Queen of Blues, blue

Note.—*Iris Mme. Chereau* is an upright hybrid flag, and makes a glorious display when in bloom; flowers blue and white. *Iris Pseudo-acorus* has rich yellow flowers, and thrives in damp places, or by the water's edge.
Lamium maculatum
 Lavender, herb, true, hardy
Lilium tigrinum, double
 Takesima, white
Lily of the Valley, Dutch
 Fortin's Giant, fine
Linaria vulgaris
Linum Perenne, blue
Lobelia siphyllatica, blue
Lunaria biennis, Honesty
Lychnis coronaria, white, also Crimson
 Haageana
Lychnis Chalcedonica red
Lysimachia, Moneywort
Lythrum roseum
Malva Moschata alba
 Moschata rubra, red
Meconopsis Cambrica
 Nepeta, Catnip
Oenothera Lamarckiana

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Primula officinalis, yellow
Veris, single, hardy
Prunella Webbiana
Pyrethrum, Hardy Cosmos
Ranunculus Acris, fl. pl.
Rehmannia angulata
Rhubarb, Virginia



Rocket, Sweet
Rudbeckia, Golden Glow

Purplea, purple
Newmanii, yellow
Sullivanti, yellow
Note.—The *Rudbeckia*s are all very free-blooming and showy. *R. purplea* has large purple flowers, and is sometimes called Red Sundlower: the others are golden-flowered.

Sage, Broad-leaved
Sagittaria variabilis
Sanguinaria Canadensis
Salvia Sclarea
Salvia Coccinea splendens
Alfred Ragineau
Splendens, fine for beds.
Price \$3.00 per hundred plants. Expressed.

Santolina Indica
Saponaria Ocymoides
Officinalis
Acre, yellow
White

Saxifraga peltata
Scabiosa Japonica
Sedum, for banks
Shasta Daisy, Alaska
California
Silene orientalis
Orientalis compacta
Smilacina racemosa
Snowflake
Spearmint, herb
Spiraea Gladstone, white
Palmata elegans, lilac
Filipendula
Solidago Canadensis
Star of Bethlehem



Sweet William, in variety
Note.—Sweet William's are grand bedding plants. The rich, fragrant flowers are borne in immense clusters.

Symplocarpus foetidus
Tansy, improved, frilled
Thalictrum, Meadow Rue
Tradescantia Virginica
Trierythrus Hirta, Toad Lily
Tunica saxifraga
Typha angustifolia
Valerian, fragrant, white
Scarlet and rose
Verbascum Ol ympicum
Blattaria
Pannosum
Phlomoideis
Vernonia noveboracensis

Veronica spicata, blue
Longifolia
Vinea, blue Myrtle
Vinca variegata, trailing
Note.—*Vinca variegata* is a superb trailing plant for vases, distinctly variegated green and white. I offer fine plants.
Viola, Lady Campbell
Prince of Wales
Odorata, blue
Hardy white
Pedata, early flowering
Violet, hardy blue, fragrant
Wallflower, Parisian
Yucca filamentosa
Note.—*Yucca filamentosa* will grow and bloom in the driest, hottest soil, and is a fine sword-leaved evergreen. Many prefer it for cemetery planting because of its lovely drooping white flowers and tenacity.
Zizania aquatica

Shrubs and Trees.

Abelia rupestris
Ailanthus glandulosa
Akebia quinata, vine
Alnus serrulata
Althea, single
Amorpha fruticosa
Ampelopsis Veitchii
Quinquefolia
Aralia pentaphylla
Artemisia, Old Man
Basket Willow
Benzoin odoriferum



Berberis Thunbergii
Note.—*Berberis Thunbergii* is a beautiful dense-growing shrub for groups, and decidedly the best plant for a hedge, being hardy, needing hardly any pruning, and lasting for years even under neglect. Fine plants \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000. Expressed.
Bignonia Radicans

Note.—*Bignonia radicans* is the Trumpet Vine, that bears big clusters of large red flowers during summer and autumn, followed by huge pods that remain on throughout the winter. It has lovely foliage and is a choice hardy vine.

Buckeye, Horse Chestnut
Callicarpa Americana
California Privet
Calycanthus floridus
Catalpa Kempferi
Bignonioides
Speciosa

Note.—*Catalpa speciosa* is a beautiful flowering tree blooming when quite small. The flowers are large and shaped like the beautiful *Rehmannia*, white with spots, and borne in immense panicles at the tips of the numerous branches; very showy.

Celtis occidentalis
Cercis Canadensis
Celastrus scandens
Cissus heterophylla, vine
Colutea Arborescens
Cornus Sericea
Floridus, Dogwood

Note.—*C. Sericea* is a native shrub with red stems, blooming in summer, and covered with purple berries in clusters in autumn. *O. floridus* is the elegant white Dogwood, one of the most beautiful of our flowering native shrubs.
Corylus Americana
Cydonia Japonica
Deutzia gracilis
Crenata fl. pleno

Note.—*Deutzia gracilis* is a rather dwarf, compact sort, very free-blooming, and very beautiful. It is hardy, and a superb shrub that should be generally grown. The flowers are pure white, in fine sprays.
Dimorphanthus mandschuricus

Diospyrus virginica
Eleagnus angustifolia
Eucalyptus,
Gunny, hardy
Euonymus Americana
Euonymus Japonicus
Japonicus variegatus
Forsythia Viridissima
Suspensa (Sieboldii)
Fraxinus excelsa (Ash)
White, also Blue
Genista tinctoria
Gleditsia Sinensis
Triacantha, Honey Locust
Glycine
Magnifica
Sinensis
Hickory, Shellbark



Honeysuckle, Hall's hardy

Reticulata aurea
Scarlet trumpet
Note.—Hall's Honeysuckle is a richly fragrant, everblooming hardy vine, excellent for covering a wire fence, or forming a screen; flowers white and cream in great abundance.
H. reticulata aurea has lovely golden reticulated foliage, and is gorgeous in autumn.

Horse Chestnut
Ivy, English, green
Abbotsford, variegated
Variegated-leaved
Jasmine nudiflorum
Kalmia latifolia, Laurel

Note.—*Kalmia latifolia* is the Mountain Laurel, the finest of our native mountain flowers. I offer nice, well-rooted little plants. I cannot always supply these, but have a fine stock now.
Kentucky Coffee Tree
Kerria Japonica fl. pleno

Note.—*Kerria Japonica* fl. pl. is the double Corchorus Rose, bearing very double golden flowers in abundance during spring and fall.

Koeleruteria paniculata
Ligustrum Ibotum

Note.—This is a beautiful hedge plant, hardy, dense, requiring but little pruning, and very graceful in growth. I can supply nice

2-year plants for a hedge at \$3.00 per hundred, \$25.00 per thousand. It is also a fine summer-blooming plant when grown as a single specimen, not prepaid.
Ligustrum Amoor river
Lilac, white, purple
Liquidamber, Sweet Gum
Liriodendron, Tulip Tree
Maple, scarlet

Sugar, also Cut-leaf
Mulberry, Russian
Old Man, Artemesia
Paulownia imperialis
Poplar or Tulip tree
Pyrus baccata
Rhamnus Carolinus
Rhodotyus Kerrioides
Rhus aromatica
Rhus Cotinus, Smoke Tree
Ribes, Sweet Currant
Floridum, black.

Note.—The Sweet Currant is a grand hardy shrub. The flowers come early, and are golden yellow in graceful hanging clusters, and deliciously scented. It should be at every home.
Robinia, pseudo-acacia

Hispida
Decaisneana
Viscosa
Rosa Rubiginosa, Sw. Brier
Rose, Mary Washington
Wichuriana, white
Single, pink, climbing
Lady Gay
Monthly, in variety
Hiawatha

Note.—Lady Gay and Hiawatha are grand, hardy climbers, double pink, and single carmine.
Salix, Lucida, Shining W.
Babylonica, Weeping W.



Sambucus Canadensis
Out-leaf
Everblooming
Racemosa, red berries
Note.—*Sambucus* is the Elderberry, and the Everblooming has lovely flowers and fine edible fruit throughout the season. I especially recommend it.
Spartium scoparium
Sophora Japonica

Spiraea Anthony Waterer
Callosa alba
Reevesii, double
Van Houtte, single
Opulifolia

Stephanandra flexuosa
Sugar-berry or Hackberry
Note.—I have fine plants of this tree, which is fine for shade in summer, and in winter recovered with sugar-berries that are relished by birds. Botanical name is *Celtis occidentalis*.
Symphoricarpus

Vulgaris, Indian Currant
Tilia Americana, Linden
Ulmus Americanus, Elm
Alata, Cork Elm
Vitis cordifolia, Frost
Grape

Weeping Willow
White Willow
White Walnut
Wistaria
Magnifica
Chinese
Yellow Wood, Cladrastis

These Plants, Shrubs and Trees are all well-rooted and in fine condition. I have a full stock now, and can mostly supply anything in the list. This list will be changed monthly, and terms may vary, according to the stock on hand. Tell your friends. Get up a club.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

Sweet Pea, Improved, Large-flowered.

If you grow but a half dozen annuals, one of them should be the Sweet Pea. The vines are of easy culture and bloom freely and continuously, while the flowers are showy, of exquisite texture, rich in color, delicious in fragrance, and produced in fine clusters on long, stiff stems. For rows or hedges they are beautiful and scent the entire garden; for bouquets or personal adornment they are unequalled. Sow early, in trenches running north and south, covering a half inch deep; fill in with earth as the plants grow; when hot weather comes mulch with stable litter; cut freely to prevent seed formation, and to prolong blooming. My mixtures are specially prepared of the finest sorts.



I want your subscription to this Magazine continued, and for only 25 cents will send the Magazine and ten packets of the finest special mixtures of Sweet Peas as follows:

Shades of White.—This includes all the new, fine shades, as pure white, pearl, blush, flesh and porcelain. It is a special mixture of the finest named varieties. Per pkt. 5c, per oz. 12c.

Shades of Red.—This mixture includes bright red, carmine, scarlet, crimson, maroon, deep rose, etc. Made up of the best named sorts in fine proportion. Per pkt. 5c, per oz. 12c.

Shades of Pink.—This mixture includes the lovely light and dark shades of pink, as shell-pink, deep pink, salmon-rose, apple-blossom, bright rose, blush, buff-pink, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 12c.

Shades of Dark Blue.—This is a fine mixture of the best named dark blue sorts, including violet, indigo, deep porcelain, mauve, brilliant blue, navy blue, etc. Per pkt. 5c, per oz. 12c.

Shades of Light Blue.—This includes the soft, delicate shades so much admired, as azure, lavender, pale blue, rich lavender blue, sky blue, slate blue, etc. Per pkt. 5c, per oz. 12c.

Shaded and Margined.—This mixture includes the fine named Sweet Peas having light

shades charmingly flaked, edged and shaded with many tints or colors. Per pkt. 5c, per oz. 12c.


Yellow and Salmon.—Such new and odd shades as canary, pure yellow, orange, sulphur, salmon, cream, buff and primrose are included, the finest named sorts. Per pkt. 5c, per oz. 12c.

Red - Striped, Blotched and Variegated.—This superb mixture includes the many charming variegations in which red in some tint predominates. Per pkt. 5c, per oz. 12c.

Blue-Striped, Blotched and Variegated.—Like the previous mixture in red variegations, this contains the most lovely varieties in which blue predominates. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 12c.

Cupid, or Dwarf Bush Varieties.—A mixture of the leading kinds of Dwarf Sweet Peas that do not need a trellis. White and pink are the predominating colors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 12c.

Spencer and New Eckford Sorts.—This mixture includes the newer varieties, and such as are not in the other mixtures. The flowers are rose, blue, white, salmon, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 12c.

 **For 25 cents** I will send one packet of each of the first ten mixtures (10 packets), also Park's Floral Magazine for a year. This is a bargain. Tell your friends. If you will send me a club order of ten subscribers upon this Sweet Pea offer, I will mail you a collection of six splendid named Gladiolus bulbs and 10 elegant Gladiolus in superb mixture. How many will send me a club this month? Address

Sweet Peas, all sorts, mixed,
pkt. 5c, oz. 12c, ¼ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 90c.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farmer's daughter 13 years old and am fond of birds and flowers. I do not like cats. We raise lots of flowers every year. I have a white hen for a pet. Her name is Opal.



Lizzie Hassel.

Opal, Tenn., April, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—My mama has taken your Magazine for twelve years. I am 8 years old and go every day to school. I have not been absent a day this term, nor have I been tardy. I walk a mile to school. We have two pet pigs and two pet lambs.



Robert Jenkins.

West Finley, Pa., March 25, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farmer's daughter 10 years old and our farm is near the city limits. We have apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums and strawberries. My sister Mary has four dolls and I have three. She has a flower garden with Carnations, Pansies and other flowers.

Genesee, Idaho, 1913.

Lizzie Haymond.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farmer's daughter 19 years old and am fond of your Magazine. I wish it came every week, as it is a great help to us in the growing of our flowers. There are many song birds about our home, but not near as many as a few years ago. We have a lovely fish pond with many kinds of fish in it. Postals exchanged.

Lugoff, S. C., March, 1913. Annie Kirkland.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a country girl 12 years old. Mama has taken your Magazine for five years and we think we could not get along without it. I love flowers, animals and birds. I got up a Club and received the little Swiss clock and think it is very pretty and cute.

E. Springfield, Pa., April 11, 1913.

Adaline Gifford.

Note.—Any little girl or boy can secure a Swiss Clock or a Watch by getting up a club of ten subscribers to the Magazine. See advertisement elsewhere in this Magazine.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 10 years old and live on a farm. I have a pony named Topsy. My sister takes your Magazine and likes it very much. I go a mile and a quarter to school. My brother goes to High School. My favorite flowers are Roses and Pæonies. We have five work horses.

Pauline Erickson.

Decatur, Neb., April 9, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—Last year I got the Surprise packet of seeds and certainly was surprised. Each morning I would find some new and strange flower which had just opened. The most wonderful of them all was a plant of the Butterfly



BUTTERFLY FLOWER.

flower, which was a beauty, with its queer-shaped flowers and odd markings. I am a town girl 15 years old and in the first year of High School. I love flowers, books and music. Our Calla Lily has had four flowers on it this winter. It had two flowers on it at one time. It has such immense leaves. Everyone who saw it admired it greatly. We have had fine weather this winter and the spring birds returned early, but about the first of March it turned cold and we had two hard snow storms afterward. I thought about the birds and wondered if they were suffering from the cold. Postals exchanged.

Goldie Frey.

Van Wert, Iowa, March 26, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farmer's son 7 years old and live on a farm by the Kentucky River. We have sixty hogs, nine horses and seven cows. I go fishing sometimes in the summer and always have a good time. I am papa's and mama's baby boy.

Melvin T. Powell.

Fox, Ky., March 24, 1913.



6

EVERBLOOMING ROSES 25¢

Including a genuine plant of the wonderful new

CLIMBING ROSE, "EXCELSA"

Greatest Climber Ever Introduced—Better Than Crimson Rambler Rich, crimson flowers, 30 to 40 on a stem. Foliage insect and rust proof. The other five are: Wm. R. Smith, shell pink; White Cochet, pure white; Helen Gambler, pure yellow; Star of France, deep red; Champion of the World, deep pink. The six, all strong plants on own roots, postpaid for 25 cents. Will bloom profusely this summer.

30 Beautiful Plants for \$1.00

6 Chrysanthemums...25c.	6 Best Carnations...25c.
6 Bedding Petunias...25c.	6 Ferns, all different. 25c.

We will send any one of these splendid collections on receipt of 25 cents; or the entire four collections and the 6 Roses named above for only \$1.00. We pay all postage and guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction.

Our 1913 Catalogue FREE TO ALL. Write for it to-day.

GEORGE H. MELLELL CO., Box 914 Springfield, Ohio
Innsfallen Greenhouses—Established 1877.

6 Hardy Everblooming ROSES 25¢

Postpaid For Only



All Sure to Bloom All Summer

My Maryland, salmon-pink; Clothilde Soupert, variegated; White Hermosa, white; Marechal Niel, yellow; La France, rosy pink; Red La France, crimson.


Our 25c Collections

6 Mums	25c	6 Geraniums	25c
6 Fuchsias	25c	6 Coleus	25c
6 Carnations	25c	6 Petunias	25c

Any five collections for \$1.00, postpaid. Safe arrival guaranteed. Bargain catalog, over 200 flowers in colors FREE

MCGREGOR BROS. CO., Box 632 Springfield, Ohio

HARDY BEGONIA Evansiana. This wonderful, rare, beautiful Begonia with great clusters of pink bloom, was fully described and recommended for planting in shady or partially shaded moist situations on page 116 of the October issue of Park's Floral Magazine. Perfectly hardy, 20 below zero will not hurt it. We are headquarters for this Begonia and offer fine plants, 25c each, 3 for 60c, 6 for \$1.00. **WINGERT & ULERY, Florists, Springfield, Ohio**


LOW PRICES FOR THIS HANDSOME FENCE
 100 other styles. Many cheaper than wood—all better. For Lawns, Churches, Parks, etc. Complete line of Farm Fence, Farm Gates, Lawn Gates, etc. Write for Pattern Book and special offer.
WARD FENCE CO., 115 Main St., Decatur, Ind.

 **LICE KILLER** Liceoil, strongest lice killing compound made. Works like magic. Simply put a few drops in nests and hang bottle in coop. Powerful evaporating vapors go into feathers, cracks and crevices. No painting, spraying or dusting. Easy to use. Circular free. Pound bottle prepaid 50c. Money back if it fails. **Agents wanted W. H. Metzger Co., No. 25 Quincy, Ill.**

Bees for the Farm Need little attention and pay big profits. If you are interested in them send for a sample copy of Gleanings in Bee Culture. Also a bee supply catalog.
THE A. I. ROOT CO.
 Box 366 Medina, Ohio

Old Coins Wanted
 \$2 to \$600 paid for hundreds of Old Coins dated before 1895. Send TEN cents at once for our New Illustrated Coin Value Book, size 4x7. It may mean your fortune. **CLARKE & CO., Coin Dealers, Box 72, Leroy, N. Y.**

CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

I can supply Choice Vegetable Seeds of the kinds here listed at the prices attached. All of these seeds are fresh and tested, and can be relied upon. I offer them with entire confidence as to their vitality and quality. They are delivered free at the prices quoted.

Artichoke, Jerusalem, tubers, 20c per lb., prepaid; by express at purchaser's expense, \$1.00 per peck, \$3.50 per bu. The tubers are prolific and excellent for pickles; also for feeding stock.

Artichoke, Large Green Globe. A delicious French vegetable, the bracts of the immense flower-heads being boiled and used as Asparagus. Bears 2d year. 1 pkt 5c, oz 30c, ¼ lb \$1.00.

Asparagus, Palmetto; considered the best variety; large, early and of superior quality; also Columbian Mammoth, Barr's Mammoth, Conover's Colossal. Per pkt 5c, oz 10c, ¼ lb 30c. Two-year-old roots \$1.75 per hundred, by mail.

Beans (Bush or Snap), Refugee, Early Stringless Green Pod, Black Wax, Early Mohawk; also Improved Golden Wax, Red Valentine, Wardell's Kidney Wax. Per pkt 5c, pint 20c, quart 35c.

Beans (Pole), Old Homestead, Lazy Wife, Creaseback, Golden Cluster, Scarlet Runner; also Speckled Cranberry. Per pkt 5c, pint 20c, quart 35c.

Beans (Lima), Seibert's Early, Early Jersey, King of the Garden, Large White, Carolina, Sieva; also Burpee's Bush, Henderson's, Dreer's. 1 pkt 5c, pt 30c, qt 45c. At the prices named these Beans will be delivered by mail. For larger quantities write for prices.

Beet, Improved Blood Turnip, Early Bassano, Crosby's Egyptian, Crimson Globe, Extra Early Eclipse, Edmand's Early, Long Blood-red, Swiss Chard. Per pkt 5c, oz 10c, ¼ lb 30c, 1 lb \$1.00.

Beet (for stock), Golden Tankard, Mammoth Red, Villmorin's Improved Sugar; also Norbiton Giant. Oz 5c, ¼ lb 12c, 1 lb 35c, mailed.

Borecole, Purple Cape, Large White French, Curled Green Dwarf. Per pkt 5c, oz 30c.

Brussels Sprouts, Dwarf Improved, Half Dwarf Paris Market. Per pkt 5c, oz 10c.

Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Spring, Dwarf Early Flat Dutch, Henderson's Early Summer, Early Winningstadt, Charleston Early Wakefield, All Head, Drumhead Savoy, Late Surehead, Late Flat Dutch, Late Danish Baldhead, Autumn King, Late Red Drumhead. Per pkt 5c, oz 12c, ¼ lb 40c, lb \$1.50.

Carrot, Scarlet Horn, Chantenay, Long Orange, Oxheart; also Danvers. Pkt 5c, oz 6c, ¼ lb 20c, lb 75c.

Cauliflower, Early Snowball, Per pkt 10c, oz \$2.00.

Celeriac, Large Smooth Prague. Pkt 5c, oz 12c, ¼ lb 40c, lb \$1.50.

Celery, White Plume, Pink Plume, Giant White Solid, Rose-ribbed Paris, Golden Heart, Giant Paschal; also Boston Market, Golden Self Blanching. Per pkt 5c, oz 20c, ¼ lb 60c, lb \$2.00.

Cheerily, curled. Per pkt 5c, oz 10c, lb \$1.00.

Chicory, Large-rooted; leaves used as a salad; roots roasted and ground, largely used for a substitute for coffee. Pkt 5c, oz 10c, lb \$1.00.

Collards, True Georgia; leaves cooked as substitute for Cabbage in the South. Pkt 5c, oz 10c, lb \$1.00.

Corn, Early Giant, Country Gentleman, Improved Evergreen Sugar, 2-oz. pkt 5c, ½ pt 12c, 1 pt 20c, qt 35c.

Corn (for popping), White Rice, Mammoth White Rice, Golden Queen, Pearl. 2-oz. pkt 5c, ½ pint 20c.

Corn-Salad, Large-leaved; grown in fall for winter and spring use as substitute for Lettuce. Pkt 5c, oz 10c, lb \$1.

Cress, curled. Used as salad. Pkt 5c, oz 10c, lb \$1.00.

Cucumber, Early White Spine, Jersey Pickle, Long Green, Early Cluster, West India Gherkins. Pkt 5c, oz 15c, ¼ lb 35c, lb \$1.00.

Dandelion, Large-leaved French; used as early greens. Pkt 5c, oz 25c.

Egg Plant, New York Purple, Black Pekin. Pkt 5c, oz 35c, ¼ lb \$1.25.

Endive, Golden Curled; also White Moss, Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavia. Pkt 5c, ¼ lb 50c. The leaves are used for garnishing, also as greens.

Kale, Dwarf Curled Scotch. Pkt 5c, oz 10c.

Kohl Rabi, Early Purple Vienna; a choice sort, flesh white and delicate. Pkt 5c, oz 20c, lb \$2.00. A vegetable with Cabbage-like flavor.

Lettuce, Early Curled Simpson, Big Boston, Golden Queen, Perfected Salamander, New York, Improved Hanson, Paris White Cos; also Iceberg, Mammoth Black-seeded Butter, Speckled Dutch Butter, Grand Rapids. Pkt 5c, oz 8c, ¼ lb 30c, lb \$1.00.

Mushroom Spawn (fresh), 1 lb 20c, by mail; 8 lbs. \$1.00 expressed, not prepaid.

Muskmelon, Acme, Emerald Gem, Early Hackensack, Jenny Lind, Livingston's Tip Top, Rockyford; also Paul Rose, Long Island Beauty, Montreal Market. Per pkt 5c, oz 12c, ¼ lb 35c, lb \$1.09.

Mustard, White London, Chinese Curled, Southern Giant Curled. For salads and garnishing when young. Pkt 5c, oz 8c, lb 60c.

Nasturtium or Indian Cress, Giant Climbing, with large varied flowers and large seeds, which are fine for pickling. Mixed colors, oz 6c, ¼ lb 25c, lb 80c.

New Sunberry (Wonderberry), fruit bearing annual; very prolific; highly recommended for pies, preserves, etc., 5 cts. per packet, 4 packets 15 cts.

Okra, Dwarf Prolific and Long Green; pods used for soups, stews, etc. Pkt 5c, oz 8c, lb 50c.

Onion, Australian Brown, Wethersfield Red, Early Flat Red, Prize Taker, Silver Skin, White Portugal, Yellow Danvers, Southport Yellow Globe; also Early White Pearl, White Barletta. Pkt 5c, oz 20c, lb \$2.25.

Parsley, Extra curled, Champion Moss Curled, Beauty of Parterre; also Triple Curled. Pkt 5c, oz 8c, lb 75c.

Parsnip, Guernsey; decidedly the finest sort. Pkt 5c, oz 8c, lb 50c.

Peas, Alaska, Bliss Everbearing, Abundance, Champion of England, Marrowfat, Tall Melting Sugar, Dwarf Melting Sugar; also Gradus or Prosperity, Nott's Excelsior, McLean's Little Gem, Telephone. Pkt 5c, ½ pint 15c, pint 25c, quart 40c.

Pepper, Columbus, Cayenne, Long Red, Long Yellow. Bell or Bull Nose, Ruby King, Chinese Giant, Cherry. Japan Cluster, Golden Dawn. Mixed, pkt 5c, oz 20c.

Potatoes, Uncle Sam, Sir Walter Raleigh, Mountain Green, Early Irish Cobbler. Write for prices.

Pumpkin, Cheese, Connecticut Field; also Tennessee Sweet Potato, Mammoth Potiron. Pkt 5c, oz 8c, lb 40c.

Radish, Early Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Scarlet White-tipped, French Breakfast, Golden Globe, White Strasburg, White Turnip, Long Cardinal, White Icicle, Chartier, California Mammoth White, Rose Winter; also White Chinese, Long Black Spanish. Pkt 5c, oz 8c, lb 50c.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant, Victoria. Pkt 5c, oz 15c, lb \$1.25.

Salsify, Mammoth Sandwich Island. Pkt 5c, oz 12c, ¼ lb 30c, lb \$1.00.

Spinach, Long Standing, Prickly Seeded, Victoria; also Savoy-Leaved. Pkt 5c, oz 8c, lb 35c.

Squash, Golden Summer Crookneck, Extra Early Bush, Delicata, Mammoth Chilli, Hubbard, Fordhook; also Boston Marrow. Pkt 5c, oz 10c, ¼ lb 25c, lb \$1.00.

Tomato, Atlantic Prize, Improved Beauty, Earliana, New Stone, Dwarf Stone, Ignotum, Ponderosa, Golden Queen, Golden Trophy, Pear-shaped Yellow, Semper-fructifera; also Matchless. Pkt 5c, oz 25c, ¼ lb 60c.

Turnip, Flat Dutch, Scarlet Kashmir, Extra Early White Milan, White Egg, Golden Ball, Purple Top, White Globe, Amber Globe, Orange Jelly, Rutabaga Long Island Improved, Purple Top Rutabaga or Swede. Pkt 5c, oz 8c, ¼ lb 20c, lb 60c.

Watermelon, Cole's Early, Phiney's Early, Early Fordhook, Mountain Sweet, Kolb's Gem, Preserving Citron, Sweet Heart, Kleckleys Sweet, Ice Cream, Florida Favorite. Pkt 5c, oz 8c, ¼ lb 25c.

Herbs, Anise, Large Green Sweet Basil, Bush Green Basil, Borage, Balm, Catnip, Coriander, Dill, Large Sweet Fennel, Hoarhound, Lavender, Pot Marjorum, Mustard, Rosemary, Winter Savory, Broad-leaved Sage, Summer Savory, Saffron, Tansy, Broad-leaved Thyme, French Summer Thyme, Tarragon, Wormwood. Pkt 5c, oz 25c. Special Mixture of Herbs, pkt 5c, oz 25c.

Miscellaneous,—Evergreen Broom Corn, 1 lb., 20c, mailed; 25 lbs. or more, by express, not prepaid, 7c. per lb. Sunflower Russian, 1 lb 20c, mailed; 25 lbs. or more, by express, not prepaid, 7c. per lb. White Dutch Clover for bee pasture and lawns, oz 6c, lb 50c.

Park's Superior Lawn Grass, the best of all lawn grass mixtures; makes a fine lawn the first season, and remains permanent. By mail, oz 5c, lb 30c; by express, not prepaid, peck (5 lbs.) \$1.25; bu. (20 lbs.) \$4.50. Five bushels will seed an acre, or a lb. will seed 500 square feet. For renovating a lawn sow half this quantity.

Quassia Chips, for Insecticide tea, mailed, per lb 20c.

Your Vegetable Garden for 15 Cents.—For 15 cents I will send Park's Floral Magazine a year and these 10 packets of best Vegetable Seeds, enough for a small family garden. **Beet**, Improved Blood Turnip. **Cabbage**, Early Solid Cone. **Cabbage**, Late Flat Dutch. **Cucumber**, Early White Spine. **Lettuce**, Malta Drumhead. **Onion**, Danvers Yellow. **Parsnip**, Improved Guernsey. **Radish**, Choice Mixed. **Tomato**, Matchless. **Turnip**, Purple-top White Globe. Club of three only 45 cents, with large packets of **Peas**, **Beans** and **Corn** as premium. See list in Magazine. Get up a club.

At My Risk.—Remit at my risk by Money Order, Express Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lanc., Co., Pa.

THE FARM PROBLEM. NO. 2.

There has been considerable discussion lately about the high cost of living, and the bankers, railroad companies and various big business corporations have been much interested in the farmer, hoping to increase his crops, with the view of lowering the cost of food. A bank in Philadelphia is offering prizes aggregating \$1250.00 for the best corn crops raised in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and in a little pamphlet setting forth the details the first statement reads:

"The American Banking Association has come to the conclusion that the most useful and profitable work they could undertake is along the line of agricultural development and education."

The Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia, states that the Corn Exchange Bank, offering the prizes, "would cut food prices by intensive farming," and that the president of the bank, in an interview, said:

"We believe that crops are the basis of prosperity in the United States, and that banks will prosper as the country prospers. Increased crops mean increased bank balances and increased activity for almost every line of business. This is merely one effort at tackling a very great problem, but whatever serves as a spur to better farming methods in any respect is bound eventually to have some influence in raising farming efficiency generally and in checking the rise in living costs. Statistics of the average production per acre of important crops in the United States and European countries for the last thirty or forty years, showing that we have almost stood still while they have rapidly advanced in results obtained, demonstrate the need of improvement."

It would seem strange that a banking association, the members of which are netting an annual profit of from 20 per cent. to 80 per cent., should be so much interested in agricultural development and the education of the farmer. But the statement of the bank president explains it. Evidently they think the farmer does not understand his business, and that his unprofitable work is due to ignorance—lack of education, and consequent lack of farm production. Perhaps if they understood the statistics of the value of the crops they would not be so enthusiastic in encouraging increased production, for it is a fact in this country that the larger the crop the less the sum of money that comes into the farmer's hands. In some country places this year warehouse men have been paying for corn only 65 cents per barrel of ears, while last year they paid from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per barrel. Large as the crop is this year it will fall far behind the previous year's crop in total money value. If the farmer should produce still larger crops the amount of money that comes into his hands would be still further curtailed. I will not say profits, for there are no profits in farming under present conditions. I know of no farmer today who is getting the interest on his capital and a reasonable salary for himself and helpers. Ordinarily, the man who buys a farm on credit and pays for all the labor on it by ordinary crops, merely managing it himself, has a load that will become heavier until death or the sheriff relieves him.

As to intensive farming it may be said, if the farms are cut up there must be more people engaged in farming, and where are they to come from? As it is today, the boys leave the farm as soon as they get a little education, and extra farm help can hardly be obtained at any price. The women and

children are therefore drafted into the work, and that without compensation. It is indeed humiliating to talk of introducing the intensive farming of Germany into this country. It is true they grow fine crops of wheat in Germany, and in passing from Bremen to Leipzig during wheat harvest I may say I never saw such glorious fields of golden grain—thousands upon thousands of acres—apparently a large part of the land producing wheat. But how was this intensive farming brought about? No farm-houses or barns were seen. The farmers all lived in the villages, and the land was evidently owned by landlords holding great estates. The land was divided by narrow ditches into small patches, each of which was cultivated and harvested by hand. Hundreds of these little "intensive" farmers were cradling their crop, the binders invariably being women and children. No reapers or binders were seen during the entire journey. Some were hauling the sheaves away to the village with a cart or one-horse wagon, where the grain was probably flailed out and winnowed by the old-fashioned hand wind mill. Such intensive farming in this country would bring the farmers to starvation. The fact is that the farm products in this country are entirely too low in price, the price being regulated at Liverpool, England, where the grain is sold in competition with grain raised in Russia and South America, countries in which cheap labor abounds. At the same time the American farmer pays inflated prices for everything he buys—even his farming implements—the prices inflated by a high tariff and combinations. It is almost an insult to the farmer to say that he does not understand his business; that he is ignorant; that he needs to be educated. Have not enough city people taken the advice "Back to the farm" and learned to their regret that the farmer trade has to be learned by long, hard, unprofitable experience, and that the boasted independence heard of is a farce—a will-o'-the-wisp that recedes on approach until it fades into nothingness?

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farm girl 11 years old and like to go to school. I help milk the cows. I have a pet pig and my brother has three pigs.



We had 30 different kinds of flowers last year. I like your Magazine, particularly for the letters and speeches which it contains.

Newburgh, Ind., Mar. 17, 1913. Mary Logsdon.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 13 years old and live on a beautiful farm. We have a large lawn full of expensive trees and shrubbery and flower beds. We have all sorts of farm animals, but for a pet I have a dear pet named Teddy. Every year I have a garden of my own in which I take great pride. I am acquainted with most of the flowers, but my favorites are Roses, Carnations and Pansies. We have many house plants and flowers.

Florenue E. Wichter.

Beach City, O., Feb. 28, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl six years old. I do not go to school, but can read and write. I have a horse named Prince, and a kitty named Blue Eyes. I like flowers and love to ride horses.

Liberal, Mo.

Irene Hersh.

FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE WITH ANY PATTERN, 15 CENTS.

We have made arrangements with a leading firm of New York City Fashion Designers and Publishers to supply readers of Park's Floral Magazine with high-grade, perfect-fitting, seam-allowing patterns. All patterns sent, postage prepaid by us and safe delivery guaranteed. Full instructions for use accompany each pattern. When ordering, write your name and address plainly, give number and size of each design desired and enclose 15 cents for each number and Park's Floral Magazine one year. If already a subscriber, or desiring more than one pattern, enclose the name of some friend to whom you wish the Magazine sent. Address all orders to Pattern Department, Park's Floral Magazine, La Park, Penn'a.



5766.—Ladies' dress. It has a six gored skirt and the fastening is at the left side of the front. Linen or serge may be used. Cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern with Magazine one year 15c.

6036.—Girls' Blouse Dress. The blouse is slipped on over the head and the kilt skirt is joined to an underwaist. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2 7/8 yards of 36-inch material and 1 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. Price of the pattern with Magazine one year 15 cents.

6000.—Boys' Russian Dress. This dress closes at the right side of the front. Use linen or serge, with contrasting goods for collar, cuffs and belt. Cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. Medium size requires 3 yards of 27-inch material with 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. Price of pattern with Magazine one year 15 cts.

5784.—Ladies' Dress. This dress closes at the front and is made with a six-gored skirt. Cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium sizes requires 6 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern with Magazine one year 15 cents.

FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

FASHION BOOK, IN COLORS, AND THE MAGAZINE, 15 CENTS.

As it is impossible for us to show each month in our Fashion Pages all the practical styles for Ladies', Misses' and Children's clothes, we have had published a book on dressmaking called **Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker**, which tells how to make all kinds of garments from a corset cover to a full costume. The regular published price of this book is 25c. Printed in colors and illustrates over 200 of the best styles. Sent prepaid with Park's Floral Magazine one year for 15 cents. Every woman who sews should order a copy of this excellent Fashion Book. Address all orders to Pattern Department, Park's Floral Magazine, LaPark, Pa.



2508



5435



3117



4595



2508.—A Practical Kitchen Apron. Can be made of gingham or percale. It covers the entire dress. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 3/4 yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern with Magazine one year 15 cents.

5435.—Ladies' Dress. This dress is made with a panel front and closes on the side. Chambray or gingham can be used for the dress. Cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern with Magazine one year 15 cents.

4595.—Boys' Russian Suit. The blouse of this suit has a sailor collar fastened by a nobby sailor's knot. The shield is removable. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 3 3/4 yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern with Magazine one year 15 cents.

3117.—Boys' Shirt-Blouse. This practical shirt-blouse is made entirely plain with back yoke and removable turn-down collar. Cut in sizes 4 to 16 years. Medium size requires 1 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern with Magazine one year 15 cents.

Seeds for the Children.

Every boy and girl should have a little spot for a garden and be encouraged to cultivate flowers and vegetables. It employs the mind and inspires thoughts that tend to develop them into better and more useful men and women. Now is the time to begin, and to forward the work I offer 54 varieties of easily-grown seeds, put up in small packets expressly for the children upon the following terms:

12 packets,	your selection from the list below, including Park's Floral Magazine one year,	25c
25 "	your selection from the list below, including Magazine one year,	50c
40 "	your selection from the list below, including Magazine one year,	75c
52 "	the entire collection, Flower and Vegetable, including Magazine one year,	\$1.00

Alyssum, sweet.
Amaranthus, mixed.
Aster, Queen of the Market, mixed.
Aster, Dwarf Chrysanthemum, mixed.
Aster, Double Branching, mixed colors.
Balsam, splendid double, mixed.
Calliopsis, finest mixed.
Calendula, finest mixed.
Centaurea, Bachelor's Button, mixed.
Celosia, Coxcomb, Ruby.
Candytuft, Rocket, white.
Clarkia, superb mixture.
Chrysanthemum, annual, mixed.
Convolvulus, Dwarf Morning Glory, mixed.
Delphinium, Double Branching, Larkspur, mixed.
Dianthus, Chinese Pink, finest mixed.
Eschscholtzia, Cal. Poppy, finest mixed.
Godetia, splendid varieties, mixed.
Helianthus, Sunflower, mixed.
Linum, Grandiflorum roseum, Flax.
Marigold, French and African, mixed.
Mignonette, sweet, very fragrant.
Mirabilis, Four-O-Clock, Dwarf, mixed.
Mathiola bicornis, Sweet Evening Stock.
Nigella, Love-in-a-Mist, mixed.
Nicotiana, finest varieties, mixed.
Oenothera, Evening Primrose, mixed.
Polygonum Orientale, Cat-tail, mixed.
Pansy, French and German, mixed.
Papaver somniferum, Poppy, mixed.
Papaver Paeoniflorum, Poppy, mixed.
Petunia, Bedding sorts, mixed.
Phlox Drummondii grandiflora, mixed.
Portulaca, Flowering Moss, mixed.
Verbena, fine hybrids, mixed colors.
Zinnia, double, finest mixed.

CLIMBERS.

Gourds, fancy, mixed.
Morning Glory, mixed.
Sweet Peas, mixed colors.
Tropaeolum, Climbing Nasturtium, mixed.

VEGETABLES.

Beet, Crosby's Egyptian.
Cabbage, Early Solid Cone
Cabbage, Late Flat Dutch.
Corn, Country Gentleman.
Cucumber, Early White Spine.
Lettuce, Malta Drumhead.
Muskmelon, choice early variety
Onion, Extra Early Flat Red.
Parsnip, Guernsey.
Radish, mixed varieties.
Squash, Delicata.
Tomato, Matchless.
Turnip, American Rutabaga.
Watermelon, choice early varieties.

These seeds are very suitable for School Gardens, too, and teachers will make no mistake in ordering them for distribution among their scholars. All are of easy culture and all bloom the first season.

You can place a mark before the name of the flower wanted, cut the list out and enclose it with the money in 1-cent or 2-cent parcels post stamps, and the seeds, with cultural directions, will be promptly forwarded. Now is the time to order. Tell your friends and make up a club order. Do not call for anything not in the list, as no substitutes will be allowed.

Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**

A LITTLE FAIRY.

I know a little fairy
 That isn't all for show,
 That scatters flowers and sunshine
 Wherever she does go.

Did you ever see her?
 And did you have her stay?
 You surely would have kept her,
 If she had come your way.

I'll tell you about this fairy
 And what she's done for me,
 I couldn't grow flowers without her,
 And I think you will all agree.

If I do not understand
 Just how a flower should do,
 I go to Park's Magazine
 And turn the pages through.

She tells me how to grow them,
 And plant the tiny seeds,
 And raise sweet flowers in our back yard,
 In place of only weeds.

I'll tell you what I'm going to do
 For friends I love most dear,
 I'll send it for a Valentine,
 And they'll have it for a year.

Mrs. Phillis M. Bonney.

CATS A SCOURGE TO BIRDS.

Edward Howe Forbush, in: "Useful Birds and Their Protection."

We have already introduced into this country a terrible scourge to birds—the domestic cat. My statement heretofore published, that the mature cat in good hunting grounds kills, on the average, 50 birds a year, is certainly within bounds. Kittens and half-grown cats do not catch many birds, but the old cat that wanders off into the fields and woods is terribly destructive. Of course, where there are many cats each one cannot kill so many birds, for there are not enough birds to furnish each cat its full quota.

It is quite true, however, that some cats do not kill many birds, and that some intelligent, or high-bred cats may be taught not to kill any. Some cat lovers believe that each cat kills on the average not more than 10 birds a year; but I have learned of two instances where more than that number were killed in a single day, and another where seven were killed. If we assume, however, that the average cat on the farm kills but 10 birds a year, and there is one cat to each farm in Massachusetts, we have in round numbers 70,000 cats killing 700,000 birds annually.

If we add to the cats kept on farms the enormous number of village and city cats, many of which have good opportunities for catching birds, we shall see the chief reason for the great mortality to birds and their young about our villages and cities. If cats are allowed their liberty at night during the nesting season they, unnoticed, rob many birds' nests. The cat is more dangerous to birds than is any native mammal that roams our woods, for it is nocturnal, a splendid climber, a good stalker, a stronger leaper, and is very quick and active. Unfortunately, the cat is only half-domesticated, and easily goes back to a wild state. If the dog loses its master, it will soon find another, but the mature cat is more likely to run wild. Thousands of these wild or half-wild cats roam the country, destroying game birds, squirrels, field mice, chickens and any animal they can master.

From New York.—Mr. Park: I wanted to tell you about my Geranium bed. It was certainly a beauty. It was by the side of the path and hundreds of people came to look at it and enjoy it. It was not a large bed; it afforded great enjoyment, month after month. Personally I am very fond of Geraniums. Rooted slips that have started to bloom, if set in good, rich soil, never stop growing and continue their scarlet blossoms till cut down by the frost or repotted and taken in. That makes full three months of beautiful flowers.

A neighbor had a larger bed of rich red Geraniums and these lasted so late into the autumn that they paid for themselves many times over. Alternating with the Geraniums may be placed Poppies or Asters, which will furnish some variety, and also some very desirable and beautiful flowers.

A nice long row of Asters in the garden was a special delight, and how many beautiful bouquets they furnished! By the way, the garden of the preacher, that had been a standing joke for so many seasons because it had grown such rank weeds, became a real beauty spot when given as much care as would need to be given to a tennis court, and the garden stuff was worth \$50 besides the flowers and good health.

And say, Mr. Park, I wish you could see my Primroses now, March 28th, as they fill my windows with blossoms. Here they have been standing and just loaded with flowers since before Christmas. My! it pays to have flowers! What's the use of worrying about the snow banks when you can enjoy the flowers notwithstanding the snow?

I recall the man of whom Tennyson writes:

"A Primrose by the river's brim
A Primrose was to him;
It was nothing more."

I say, "Behold the Lilies!" They speak of the glory of God and bring great comfort to the shut-ins and lovers of the beautiful.

Rev. Wesley W. Cole.

Vernon, N. Y., March 23, 1912.

Dear Mr. Park:—I agree with Sister Sue about a nice lawn, but as for pig-pens in the front yard, that is something we don't see here in Seneca County, N. Y. But what is more attractive than a fine lawn and flowers? It's some work, but what is there in this world worth having that has no work? I have lots of flowers, and a great many of them came from our Editor.

Mrs. H. S. McWhorten.

Seneca Co., N. Y., March 30, 1913.

From Ohio.—Mr. Park: Here comes another flower-loving sister to greet you. I have taken your Magazine for several years, and I find it a great help for me in caring for my flowers. I enjoy reading the correspondence from different States so much, and the Children's Corner, too.

How dearly I love to work with my flowers. I have good success. Last summer I had a fine display. A row of Dahlias on each side of the walk showed various colors and appeared well from the street. I had several very large Castor Beans, one reaching twelve feet high; I had a lovely bed of Cosmos, one of Nasturtiums and one of Phlox. In the corner of the yard I had a bed of Cannas with Caladiums in front, bordered with Sweet Alyssum. In front of the house I had a lovely bed of Coleus. Many persons would stop and admire my flowers. I now have four Primula Obconicas in bloom, and in a few weeks will have Amaryllis and other bulbous flowers, as well as some fancy-leaved Caladiums.

Mrs. Minnie D. Hensler.

Delaware Co., Ohio, Feb. 24, 1913.

From California.—Dear Mr. Park:—I have just received my February copy of your little Magazine and read your Children's Letter, but I don't believe one of the children who read it, or of the older ones, would appreciate it as much as I did. This is the best copy for some time. I have had the Magazine for a number of years. I am what almost every one would consider an old woman, as I am over 60 years of age, and my memories go back to the old Elderberry swamp in Niagara County, N. Y., where I was raised.

Mrs. E. E. Hamrick.

Eldorado Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1913.

From Oregon.—Mr. Park: I am a great flower lover, and always try to raise a few, mostly in pots and boxes, as the summers here are so dry it is difficult to grow flowers without irrigation. I enjoy sowing the Surprise Mixture, and waiting for the blossoms to appear, as well as do my children. Last summer I succeeded in raising thirty-seven plants from a Surprise packet. Among the plants were 20 Carnations, 12 Pinks, 7 Larkspurs, 9 Mignonettes, 7 Senecio elegans, 5 Linaria, and 2 of each of the following plants: Calendula, Summer Chrysanthemum, Centaurea, Pansy, Petunia, Schizanthus, Alyssum, and Aquilegia. One of the Chrysanthemums was double, and white in color, and both of the Calendulas were double.

Estella Nelson.

Medford, Oreg., March 2, 1913.

SOME CHOICE BULBS ^{N^D} ROOTS

For Present Planting. Just Received from Holland.

Achimenes, mixed, for pots and baskets, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

Amaryllis, Albigera, various colors mixed, 50c ea.

Anomatheca, Scarlet Freesia, 3 bulbs 10 cts.

Aplos Tuberosa, a pretty vine, 5c each, 50c doz.

Begonia, Tuberous, Fringed, white, rose, red, yellow, salmon, 8 cts. each, the 5 for 25 cts.

Caladium, Fancy-leaved, named, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Caladium, Esculentum, does well in shade, fine bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Calla, Large-flowered white, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 doz.

Canna, King Humbert, red, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 doz.

Canna, Richard Wallace, yellow, 15c each, \$1.50 doz.

Cypella Herberti, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Diclytra eximia, everblooming, hardy, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Eucomis punctata, large bulbs, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Ferraria (Tigridia), white, yellow and red, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Funkia subcordata, White Day Lily, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Funkia undulata variegata, 15c ea., \$1.50 doz.

Gladiolus (see special adv. in this issue).

Gladiolus, Princeps, Amaryllis-flowered, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Gladiolus, Non Plus Ultra, Peach Blossom and Blushing Bride, 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

Gloxinias (see special adv. elsewhere).

Hyacinthus Candicans, Summer Hyacinth, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Lilium Lancifolium, red, rose, white, large bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Madeira Vine, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Montbretia (see adv. elsewhere).

Paonies, Snowball, white; Humea carnea, blush; Lady Eleanor Bramwell, pink; Boule de Nègre, variegated; Pres. Roosevelt, red; Duke of Wellington, primrose; 10 cts. each, the six for 50 cts.

Tritoma, Flame Flower, Corallina and MacOwani, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Tuberose, Excelsior Pearl, large, 4c each, 35c doz.

Tuberose, Excelsior Pearl, blooming size, 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz.

Tuberose, variegated leaved, 4 cts. each, 40 cts. doz.

Tydaea, Gesneraceous bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 doz.

Tricyrtis Hirta, Toad Lily, 10 cts. each, \$1 doz.

Water Lily, large roots, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Watsonia, Bugle Lily, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Zephyranthes rosea, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Any of these Bulbs and Roots will be promptly mailed on receipt of price. Now is the time to plant. Do not delay. I guarantee satisfaction.

Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**

Roemer's Giant Prize Pansies.

The Pansy is, perhaps, the most desirable and popular of garden flowers, and it justly deserves its popularity. No flower blooms earlier, or more freely and continuously, and none is more delicate in texture, rich and varied in color, or more pleasing and attractive. A bed of well-grown plants in bloom is beautiful, and always enthusiastically admired. The flowers come as early as a bed of Crocuses or Tulips, and perfume the air with their violet-like fragrance. The finest of all Pansies are those known as Roemer's Giant Prize, the development of a famous German specialist, and I offer the best seeds imported direct from Mr. Roemer. This strain is unsurpassed, the plants being robust, the flowers of enormous size, and the colors of wonderful variety and beauty.



I want your subscription to Park's Floral Magazine continued, and for only 25 cents will send the Magazine and ten packets of the finest special mixtures, as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| White , embracing pure white with an eye, white slightly shaded and tinted, white with spots, etc., 5 | Red , embracing bright red, rosy red, rich scarlet, and red with tints, shadings, etc., 5 |
| Blue , embracing dark blue, dark violet, rich purple, and blue margined, shaded, blotched, etc., very handsome, 5 | Black , embracing coal black, blue black, dark violet blue, jet black, purplish black, etc., 5 |
| Shaded , embracing all the leading colors margined, shaded and rayed in superb and charming contrast; many light and beautiful tints as well as rich shades, 5 | Blotched , showing ground colors with spots and blotches in peculiar and striking contrast; marvelous in size, form and odd markings, 5 |
| Yellow , embracing rich pure yellow, golden yellow, yellow with eye, yellow with spots, yellow shaded, etc., 5 | Striped , embracing a great variety of colors, all distinctly striped, flaked and splashed; they cannot be excelled, 5 |
| Azure , embracing the handsome new shades of light blue, azure, ultramarine and lavender blue, very strikingly marked and tinted, 5 | Mixed , embracing a variety of superb shades and markings not included in the above varieties, as plain and fancy faces of orange, lilac, bronze, peacock, violet, etc.; rare and beautiful varieties mixed, 5 |

All of these mixtures are specially prepared from finest named sorts. Thus 25 cents will bring you the ten packets above listed, and this Magazine a year. Five lots and five subscriptions for \$1.00. May I not have your subscription? Tell your friends. Get up a club. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

CHOICE PREMIUM NOVELTIES.

57

For only 15 cents I will mail Park's Floral Magazine for a year and one packet of seeds of each of these novelties, all easily grown from seeds: *Primula Malacoides*, *Gerbera Jamesonii hybrida*, and Giant Orchid-flowering semi-dwarf Snapdragon. Everybody should have these. Two lots and two subscriptions only 25 cents. Send your own subscription and that of a friend. Do it now.



Description of the Premium Novelties.

Giant Orchid-flowering Snapdragon.—The plants of this new race of Snapdragons are semi-dwarf, the flower spikes long, and the flowers of great size, fully twice as large as those of the old-fashioned varieties. The colors and markings are exquisite, and remind one of the delicate and beautiful flowers of some rare Orchid. The packet contains a grand and well-proportioned mixture of the finest new colors and variegations. Fine for beds and pots, and the spikes are unequalled for cutting or for decoration.

Primula Malacoides.—This new Primrose is a revelation of beauty, and every window gardener who sees a well-grown blooming plant becomes an enthusiastic admirer of it, and declares that it is one of the "must haves." It is easily grown from seeds, begins blooming in a few weeks, and every plant becomes a globular mass of exquisite bluish-lilac bloom. It is truly a great acquisition, and an object of wonder wherever exhibited.

Gerbera Jamesonii Hybrida.—This new class of hybrids developed by Mr. Adnet of Antibes, France, from whom I obtained my seeds, created a sensation among European flower-lovers when first made known. The branching flower-stems push up two feet from a splendid rosette of foliage, and bear flowers of the most graceful form four to six inches in diameter, and they appear in white, rose, scarlet, crimson, violet, yellow, orange, and other colors. Mostly every seed will grow, and the plants will bloom continuously either in pots in the window or beds in the garden. They are almost hardy, and will winter outdoors at the North if protected by a frame. This is a glorious novelty, and sure to become popular. Why not be among the first to have it displayed in your window or garden?

I know of no finer new flowers than these. They are all easily cared for, and will give unbounded satisfaction and pleasure.

Get Up a Club.—To anyone who sends 25 cents for two lots (six packets) of these seeds and two subscriptions, I will mail a dozen splendid mixed Gladiolus. Or, send me 50 cents for four lots (12 packets) and four subscriptions and I will send you a lot (3 packets) and credit you to the Magazine for a year to compensate you for your trouble. The names and addresses must, in every case, come with the order. Now, may I not hear from you and receive a good big club from you this month? Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

SPLENDID NAMED MONTBRETIAS.

For 25 cents I will send Park's Floral Magazine a year and 10 splendid named Montbretias—bulbs usually sold at 5 cents each. These flowers are almost or quite hardy at the North, bloom freely all summer, and thrive well in almost any situation. Order this month.



Montbretia Crocosmiflora, scarlet and yellow, very fine, 5
Bouquet Parfait, vermillion, yellow eye, 5
Etoile de Feu (Star of Fire), bright vermillion, gold center, 5
Gerbe d'Or, golden yellow, beautiful, 5
Rayon d'Or (Sunbeam), rich yellow, spotted brown, 5
Solfatare, light yellow, rare and handsome, 5
Potsii Grandiflora, inside golden, outside bright red, 5
Rosea, bright salmon rose, distinct and fine, 5
Soleil couchant, orange yellow, 5
Sulphurea, sulphur yellow, shaded, 5

Get Up a Club.—To anyone who will send me four subscriptions upon the above offer (\$1.00) I will send the Magazine a year and the 10 Montbretias above described. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

A BARGAIN IN CHOICE IRIS.

For only 50 cts. I will send the following choice named Iris, 12 splendid varieties, embracing all the fine colors in cultivation: 10

Madam Chereau, blue and white variegated; plant 2 1-2 feet tall, 10
Pallida Dalmatica, very large light blue flower; plant strong, showy, 10
Pseudo-acorus, a robust Iris 3 feet high; flowers rich pure yellow, 10
Florentine White, a splendid white Iris; flowers large and handsome, 10
Blue, like the above, but the flowers rich blue; a grand variety, 10
Purple, rich purple, self-colored; a rare and very showy sort, 10
Germanica Blue, grows 18 inches high; very free bloomer; fine for a bed, 10
Pink, 18 inches high; lovely pink flowers; a fine Iris, 10
Yellow, 18 inches high, yellow predominating; showy, handsome, 10
Kempferi, white, tall, vigorous, with large white flowers rayed yellow, 10
blue, tall, with large blue flowers striped white, 10
red, very choice, 10



One plant of each, the 12 plants, this month, only 50 cents. Now is the time to buy and plant these beautiful hardy flowers. Once planted they will last for years, increasing in beauty as they increase in age. Do not fail to order the collection this spring. You will never regret the outlay. GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

Ends The Misery Of Wearing Worthless Trusses How 60 Days Trial Is the Only Safe Way To Buy Anything for Rupture

Here is something absolutely GUARANTEED to keep rupture from coming out—something that does away with the misery-causing leg-straps and body-springs.



Away with Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days' trial—the only thing we know of GOOD enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice.—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstore trusses no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5,000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60 day test without risking a penny.

Box 53--Cluthe Co., 125 E.23rd St., New York City

TAPE-WORM Expelled
alive in 60
minutes with
head, or no fee. No fasting. 68 page Book for 2c stamp.
DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist. 407 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.

BRIEF ANSWERS.

Syringa Bush (Lilac).—A lady in New York City has a Syringa bush which does not bloom, although she has manured it and cut it back. If she wishes an abundance of flowers she should not cut the plant back. It would be better to root 'prune it and weaken its vitality rather than to promote a vigorous top-growth. Simply cut away the dead limbs and root-sprouts and give it a sunny situation, fertilizing with bone-dust.

Polyanthus Primrose.—Primula elatior, known as Polyanthus Primrose, will not bloom the first year unless the plants are grown in pots and kept in the house in winter. They are hardy plants, and the seeds are usually sown outdoors where the plants are to bloom, or in a seed bed. If grown in pots, however, they will bloom in winter just as do the Primula Sinensis and Primula floribunda.

Chinese Lilies Non-blooming.—When Chinese Lilies fail to bloom it is mostly due to getting them too late in the season, or in not giving them sufficient time to form roots before bringing to the light. Sometimes the buds blast because the atmosphere is too dry. These facts being known, the remedy is apparent.

Aquilegia.—The various species of Aquilegia usually thrive best in a partially shaded situation and in rich, porous soil. Cultivation will benefit them, but it is not always necessary to apply a fertilizer when the ground is in good condition. A fertilizer from the pen where goats and sheep are kept will be found beneficial for all kinds of flowers.

Weeping Lantana.—Seedlings of Weeping Lantana sometimes fail to bloom under ordinary conditions. If the plants are bedded out in full sunshine, in gravelly, sandy soil, success may be attained. The Lantana likes plenty of sunshine and heat, and will bloom well if the weather is somewhat dry.



FREE TO YOU---MY SISTER

**FREE TO YOU and Every Sister
Suffering from Woman's Ailments**

*I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.*

I will mail, free of any charge my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Man cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience we know better than any doctor.

I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Displacement or Falling of the Womb, or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feeling, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

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to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home easily, quickly, and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cts. a week, or less than 2 cts. a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book "WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To mothers of DAUGHTERS, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea and Painful or Irregular Menstruations in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

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MRS. R. SUMMERS, BOX 51 - - - - South Bend, IND., U. S. A.

BRIEF ANSWERS.

Propagating Hydrangea and Hibiscus.—Hydrangea paniculata and Hibiscus Syriacus are both readily propagated from slips of the new wood, taken in June, each with a heel or a portion of the old wood attached. Use a sharp knife to sever the slips from the parent stock, and insert in moist sand in a shady place until rooted. Taken at this time and in the manner suggested, almost every slip will form a plant. The Hibiscus and Smoke Tree also are easily started from seeds, though the Hibiscus seeds are sometimes tardy in germinating, and will lie dormant in the ground for several months. Nearly all of the hardy shrubs can be propagated from slips in the same way.

Scale on Lilacs.—A lady at Bristolville, Ohio, writes that her Lilac has been destroyed by Scale, and wants to know a remedy. She should spray it in autumn, after the leaves drop, with lime and sulphur solution, one part solution to seven parts water, and also spray it in the spring before the buds open. This is the best remedy that can be suggested, and will be found effectual if properly applied.

Achimenes.—Three or four of the scaly bulbs of Achimenes may be placed in a five-inch pot, where they will soon develop into a glorious mass of foliage and bloom. They like a light, sandy soil and partial shade.

Snow on the Mountain.—This is an annual which is catalogued as Euphorbia variegata. It is a common wildling in the South, where the plants are very handsome, the foliage being variegated with pure white. It is easily grown from seeds.

Geranium Stems Turning Black.—When Geranium stems turn black, cut off to the sound wood and encourage new, healthy growth. The blight is mostly due to a chill, or to soggy and sour soil. In all cases it is well to re-pot in fresh soil with good drainage.

Winter Carnations.—When spring comes remove all of the stems of Carnations that have bloomed in the house, and bed the plants in the garden in full sunshine. When hot weather comes, mulch the bed with stable litter. If kept from blooming, they will stool and be ready for potting for the window early in autumn.

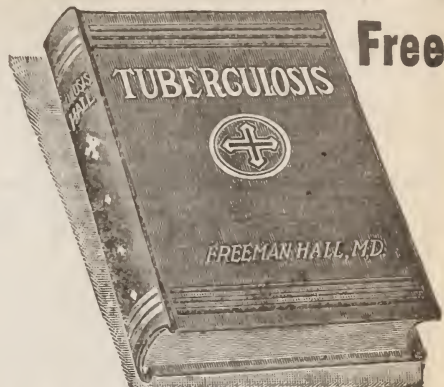
Keeping Gladiolus.—Gladiolus bulbs are as easily kept as Onions. Simply place them in a dry, frost-proof room and in the dark, if possible. In the South they will keep well if left in the ground, provided the soil is somewhat sandy and well-drained.

Vinca.—Periwinkle is the common name used for any kind of Vincas. The most common, however, is the hardy, perennial creeper known as Vinca Major. The plants grow in a shady place and bear beautiful blue flowers in spring. Vinca Rosea is a tender plant used for bedding, and blooms in summer, mostly.

Baby Primrose.—This little Primrose is easily started from seeds, and thrives in a strong, well-drained soil and partially shaded situation. Avoid much heat, and the sprinkling of the foliage in the evening.

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TRIAL OF PLAPAO

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I live on a ranch and we raise prunes, pears, grapes, apricots, hay, barley and chickens. I have two dogs named Paul and Jack. I dearly love flowers. Postal cards and letters exchanged. Evelyn Robinson.

Vacaville, Calif., Box 275, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farmer's son 15 years old. Have black hair, brown eyes and light complexion. I am five feet four inches tall and weigh 155 pounds. We own a farm of 160 acres and have 17 horses, 9 cows, 25 hogs and from three to four hundred chickens, 11 turkeys and two dogs, one Shepherd dog and one Rat Terrier—a good one, too. Postals exchanged. T. E. Houston.

Seney, Kas., R. 3, Box 15, March 24, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farmer's little girl, 10 years old, and go to school every day. I have three brothers and two sisters. I love flowers and birds. We have no cats, because they catch birds. Frances Miller.

Clinton, Ohio, R. 36, March 25, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl 12 years old and live in Washington, D. C., near the Soldiers' Home. I have an old white hen and a dear little



GRAY SQUIRREL.

gray squirrel for pets. The squirrel is so tame he will eat out of my hand and sometimes he will let me stroke him. Mama has taken your Magazine for many years and I enjoy reading the letters.

Helen Mankey.

Washington, D. C., 829 Allison St.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little boy 10 years old. My mother has taken your Magazine for fifteen years. I have a few pets, two rabbits, two pigeons, two pig and two calves. I go to St. Mary's Catholic school and am in the third grade. When I grow big and get married, or remain a bachelor, I will always take your Magazine.

Alexandria, Ind., Nov. 14, 1913. Peter Spoo.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a country girl 16 years old. My grandmother has taken your Magazine for over twenty years and says she could not get along without it. We have ten cows, one little black and white calf, four horses and one pig. I have three brothers and two sisters. What fine times we have together. I am very fond of birds and flowers.

Mabel L. Rogers.

New Albany, Pa., April 14, 1913.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little boy 9 years old and live in a Methodist parsonage in a town near the old Santa Fe trail. I have often visited the Springs, where so many camped years ago on their long trip across the prairies. I love flowers and birds. A pair of Canaries built in our Plum tree and we watched the eggs until they hatched. One day a Jay bird came and carried off one of the little birds and the other birds in the orchard all flew after him. We have Robins, Mockingbirds, Brown Thrushes and Kingbirds. My papa puts up pretty houses every spring and the Martins come and go to housekeeping. I take your Magazine and enjoy hearing the Children's Letters read. I let mama write this for me, as I write so slow. Raymond Poor.

Lost Spring, Kansas, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park: I am a country girl 17 years old. My father is a gardener and fruit raiser. We live two and one-half miles from Cortland. We raise French Poodle dogs for sale. We have plenty of flowers, Sweet Peas, etc. Postals exchanged.

Marguerite Lewis.

Cortland, N. Y., R. 7, 1912.

Dear Mr. Park:—My grandmother has taken your Magazine for nearly two years. I am 9 years old and am visiting grandma. I have two dogs named Culp and Woodrow Wilson, also two Bantam chickens, a hen and a rooster. The hen is sitting on seven eggs. I love birds and flowers.

A. E. McBride.

Waldrip, Texas, March 27, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl 10 years old and live with my grandma and grandpa. I have a little brother named Floyd. He is 5 years old. My papa is in Florida. My mama is dead. My little brother and I are lovers of flowers. My grandma has taken your Magazine for about fifteen years.

Leora Edwards.

Louisville, Ohio, April 12, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl 11 years old. I live with my father and mother on a 600-acre farm. Mama has taken your Magazine for nineteen years and I like it very much. I live one-half mile from town. I have a riding pony named Nellie and have a saddle and bridle for her. I have three ducks and am going to raise some little ones this summer. Pearl Viola Hebron.

Virgil, S. D., R. 1, March 21, 1913.

THE BOYS HAVE THEIR SAY.

Robert:

I love to see the boys around
All have a friendly way;
And fair and square and earnest, too.
At study, work or play.

Ferdinand:

When mudder sends me off for school
Und kiss her boy goodt by,
She ist so sweet, I feel so great
Und study hard, do I.

Mike:

O! am my mother's pet, ov course,
An' I'm just feelin' foine;
Me'ma does pat me on the head
And says "Your eyes am mine."

Scott:

My mither's name was Eline Scott,
And married Tonson Burr;
I'd gie all I have an' hope to get
To be again wi' her.

Rastus:

De bestest skool dat eber wuz
Iz where I go to skool;
De teacher mix de boys an' gurls,
An I du like de rule.

P. S.—Not de wooden rule.

St. Louis, Mo.

Albert E. Vassar.

BRIEF ANSWERS.

Starting Abutilons and Jasmines.—Abutilon plants are easily started from slips taken with a heel, or cuttings made with a sharp knife and inserted in sand. Roots will form in from three to six weeks. The work should be done in spring. The sand should be kept moist, and the pot in a shady place. Abutilons may also be started from seeds. Cape Jasmine or Gardenias start more slowly than Abutilon, but with practically the same treatment.

Pansy Geranium.—This is the common name for Fancy Pelargonium, which may be propagated either from seeds or cuttings. The plants will mostly bloom year after year, though they are generally subject to aphids. It is well to keep the surface soil covered with chopped tobacco stems to avoid the insects.

Cinerarias After Blooming.—When Cineraria plants are through blooming the tops should be cut off and new sprouts encouraged to grow. Kept over summer in a rather cool, shady place, the plants will bloom again, but it is generally better to discard the old and start new plants from seeds every spring.

CANCER

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a high school girl and live on a farm one mile from town. We have two farms. One is a dairy farm. Three years ago we did not have a flower garden and seemingly no place for one. There was a patch of Raspberry bushes in our back yard, and we cleaned those all out and have a lovely garden. We have a beautiful large lawn, but it is very shady. This is the most beautiful day I can remember. When I woke up I could hear all sorts of birds singing, and it sent little thrills all up and down my spine. I love birds, and my friend and I always go on a bird hunt every year. One year we saw forty-one birds on our trip. I intend to make some bird boxes this year. I love to write letters, so hope I hear from some girls and boys.

Julia Bristol.

Almont, Mich., March 13, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a boy 14 years old and in the sixth grade at school. Our farm has 75 acres, and we raise chickens every summer. I have two horses, thirty-two chickens, one cow and one dog. We are ten miles from Emporium. My favorite flowers are Roses, Pansies and Violets.

Geo. McDonald.

Emporium, Pa., Feb. 12, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farm girl 13 years old. We are fifteen miles from town. I have passed the eighth grade. I have four pet cats, all white, and one dog. I love flowers, but I have no favorites. I love them all.

Viola Travers.

Five Mile, Wisc., Feb. 26, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am eight years old and like to read the children's letters. I am in the fourth grade. We live on a farm of 79 acres. We raise white guineas and Plymouth Rock chickens.

Louisa, Ky., 1913. Virginia Asch.

Dear Mr. Park:—I have been reading the children's letters and am very much interested in them. I am 15 years old and live on a farm of 70 acres. We have five cows and three horses. I have a pet cow named Nannie. We have a bed of Hyacinths which are blooming just now, and lots of Buttercups in the middle.

Martha W. Landis.

Coopersburg, Pa., April 14, 1913.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Ohio.—Mr. Park: I can hardly wait for the long winter to end, so that I can get to work among my flowers. I wonder what I will do when I get so aged and feeble that I cannot work among them, for I am traveling down life's pathway very fast. Only a few more years of life and I will have to give up the heavy work which I have always done myself, but which I will not long have the strength to do.

Ima.

Geauga Co., O., Feb. 6, 1913.

From Maryland.—Mr. Park: I wish to tell you what I think of your fine little flower paper. Since my grandmother and mother before me took it it seems to me like an heirloom, and one that is greatly prized.

I think you did right in replacing the medicine advertisements, both as a financial help to you and a physical healer to others. I believe in patent medicines to a certain extent, for I have known of several cures to their credit, and the government's pure food laws assure us that no harmful ingredients are used in same.

Now a word as to the Botanical Department on which you are using a great deal of your valuable time—but perhaps pleasing to you nevertheless. Since we the people are the government, and have a man at Washington, D. C., paid to do such work, let him earn his salary. So, my dear floral friends, send your flowers and leaves for him to name, and let our Mr. Park devote his time for our good elsewhere. Then, after the Botany Department at Washington, D. C., has sent our reply, we may write and tell Mr. Park all about the nice flower named "so and so" that we raised from his reliable seeds.

Mrs. Salome Garey Somers.

Denton, Md., Feb. 14, 1913.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am six years old and in the first grade. I am going to spend vacation in the country with grandma. I like to hoe and am going to have a little garden of flowers this summer.

Eugene C. Volz.

Winamac, Ind., April 7, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl 11 years old and go to a country school. I am in the sixth grade. I have a Scotch Collie named Shep. I had a nice flower bed last year, and intend to have a larger one this year. My brother helps me weed it. My favorite flowers are Roses, Violets and white Carnations. Mamma takes your Magazine and likes it very well. Postals exchanged.

Bessie Wasko.

Howells, Neb., R. 3, B. 29, March 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little boy 11 years old. I like the Children's Corner very much. We have two cows, two dogs and a few chickens. The name of our largest dog is Collie. He can drive the cows and do many other tricks.

Ladysmith, Wis., Mar. 8, 1913. Arthur Nelson.

Dear Mr. Park:—I will be eight years old the 30th day of June. How many will send me post cards on that day? My Aunt Jen will answer all that I receive. My papa bought me a goat when it was three months old. My Aunt Jen had to give it the bottle three times a day. I and my little brother Kenneth, used to ride all around the yard with him in a little wagon—I mean when it grew big, but one morning my papa went out and found it dead. I take piano lessons from my Mamma. I can play four pieces all through without a mistake. I played a little piece at school for the Christmas closing. My grandmother enjoys the Magazine and says it has no equal.

Marjorie A. Cornell.

45 Thompson St., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am an Iowa farm boy 11 years old. I would like to earn one of your watches and will endeavor to get up a club for your Magazine, which is very helpful to flower-lovers.

Clare R. Parsons.

Fairfield, Ia., Feb. 25, 1913.



CORRESPONDENCE.

From Oregon.—Mr. Park: Your little Magazine is a great comfort to me, a backwoods reader, fifteen miles from a railroad station, among the mountains of Lincoln County, Oregon. We do not have as many wild blooming shrubs and flowers here as in the more thickly populated parts of Oregon, but we have the Ocean Spray, a beautiful tall shrub loaded with snow-white blossoms; a beautiful white Syringa; a Rhododendron; a Calico bush; a wild pink Currant, etc. Of evergreen trees we have Cedars, Firs and Spruce. We have many native Ferns also. I would like to correspond and exchange native plants with those in other lands, especially those from South America and Australia.

Mrs. Nellie Davenport.

Elk City, Ore., March 3, 1913.

From West Virginia.—Dear Mr. Park: My mamma takes your Magazine, and I like to read it very much. We have flowers both winter and summer, and I would not like to live in a house without a few flowers. We have some Primroses that have been full of bloom the whole winter; and our Christmas Cactus was a thing of

beauty at Christmas. This Cactus is truly well named, for it never blooms till Christmas. The buds were forming a long time, and we watched it from day to day. But just two days before Christmas the buds opened, and on Christmas day it was a thing of beauty, if not a joy forever. My papa and mamma thought the letter in your Magazine, which described the pop-guns and sugar-spiles, was very interesting, as they knew all about such things in their school days, and also sugar making. We used to live amongst the West Virginia hills, and sugar trees were plentiful there; but it is a very rare thing to see a Sugar Maple in this country. The Elder grows here, but the boys must not know anything about making pop-guns, for I have gone to school here five winters and have never seen or heard of a pop-gun. But they do know how to smoke the nasty cigarette.

Elberta L. Wilkins.

Bristow, Va., Feb. 26, 1913.

BRIEF ANSWERS.

Maiden Hair Fern.—The Maiden Hair Fern is a deciduous plant and dies down in the fall. It is adapted only for summer culture in pots and beds. Some of the exotic species, however, will retain their foliage during winter, and are desirable for the window. They should not have a place fully exposed to the sun, and the atmosphere should be moist.

Coleus Seedlings.—Coleus plants are easily grown from seeds, and the finest are often thus propagated. To prevent them from going to seed, however, they should be cut back freely and encouraged to branch.

Aigberth Amaryllis.—For an Aigberth Amaryllis of blooming size the pot should be not less than five inches in diameter. A six-inch pot would be better. Allow the neck to protrude above the soil, which should be porous and well-drained.

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WE PROVE IT TO YOU POSITIVELY

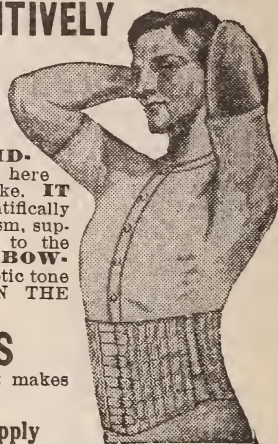
Not in one case or a dozen cases but in multitudes of cases, where people say they have been cured of Paralysis, Rheumatism, Lung Troubles, Kidney, Liver, Stomach and Bowel Troubles, nervousness and most every other form of disease after medicine failed.

Our **MAGNETIC ABDOMINAL AND KIDNEY VITALIZER** for ladies and gentlemen here illustrated is only one of the many Shields we make. **IT IS A WONDERFUL INVENTION**, scientifically constructed, and floods the system with magnetism, supplying **LIFE, STRENGTH and VIGOR** to the **BACK, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS and BLADDER**, giving buoyancy, magnetic tone and renewed vitality to the system. **WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERYBODY.**

HAS CURED MULTITUDES

after everything else had failed simply because it makes the blood circulate more vigorously.

Magnetism Is a Living Force That Will Supply



More Vital Energy for You

Magnetism supplies the elements of sunshine to the system in a form that actually instills new life into every nerve and fiber within the magnetic field, giving that buoyancy, youthful elasticity and vigor that comes only from a bounding, tingling circulation.

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"I put the belt on and in one night the pain left my back."—C. M. Murden, Wilmington, Del. "My once more being able to walk is an astonishment to my friends and neighbors."—C. D. Smith, Rome, N. Y. "I cannot describe the sensation I felt in less than three hours. From that time I began to improve. I have never had any trouble with a cough since."—Mrs. A. R. Kinne, Johnstown, N. Y. "I had catarrh of stomach fifteen years; today I am as well and sound as ever."—J. Y. Keck, Pottstown, Pa. "Two eminent physicians from Chicago in consultation with my home doctor all agreed it was a hopeless case of Bright's disease. Dr. Thacher, after an examination, fitted me with their Shields and told me to go home to my work, which I did. I haven't lost a day since or been troubled with my kidneys."—J. G. Black, Thornton, Ill. "For ten years I was afflicted with kidney trouble and doctored with medical doctors all the time. They would tell me I was getting better, when in fact I was getting worse. I sent and got an Extra Wide Double Power Belt and a Pair of Double Power Footpads. I put them on and in 48 hours I was a different person. I never did get such relief in such a short time. Before this I could not get out. My doctor himself afterwards told me he was very uneasy about me and did not see how I could get such complete help in so short a time. I wore the Shields off and on for nine months. I weigh now 180 lbs. and have fine health. When sick I was but a shadow. I owe it to the Shields."—H. C. Hull, Des Moines, Iowa.

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